

ARMY

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NAVY

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

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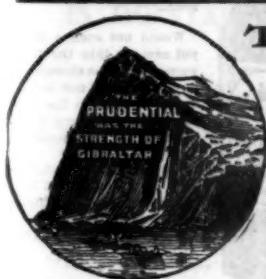
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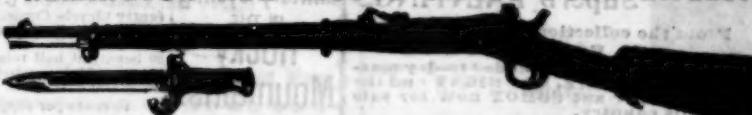
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2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E H and K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, H, and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Humacao, P. R.; G, Albonito, P. R.; A, B, C, and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; I, Adjuntas, P. R.; K and M, Manti, P. R.

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7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G, I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort DuChegne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H and L, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Hdors, and Troops A, C and L, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Mayari; I, K and D, Holguin; M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

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3d Art.—Hdors, and A, Angel Island, Cal.; C, I and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley, Kas.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; A and K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, C, H, K and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; A, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F*, Manila.

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H, L, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, C*, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.; O, Fort Riley, Kan.

*Light batteries.

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1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and M, Pass Caballo, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calabria, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, F, and G, Santiago, Cuba; Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. C, F and G, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba; A, El Cristo, Cuba; B, Barcoa, Cuba; D, El Caney, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; H, Guantanamo, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C, and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; I, Ft. Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; K, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Barracks, O.; E and F, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and D, E, I, K, L and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares; B, Cayey, P. R.

12th Inf., 13th Inf., 14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E, F, G, and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

16th Inf., 17th Inf., 18th Inf., 19th Inf., 20th Inf., 21st Inf., 22d Inf., 23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The headquarters of all the following volunteer regiments are at Manila, where mail should be addressed: 11th Cav.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Inf.

A despatch to the London "Telegraph" reports that at Nice on April 2 a party of thirty French sailors from the fleet now at Villefranche, led by petty officers, made speeches were made and shouts of "Down with the

English" given in front of the British Consulate. A formal complaint has, it is said, been lodged with the authorities for transmission to the Admiral.

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The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing C. E. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the South Polar Expedition, fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes of London, arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, on April 1. The most important work accomplished by the expedition was the location of the Southern magnetic pole.

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War Department, Washington, May 18, 1896.
(Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

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THE BRITISH MILITIA.

(From the New York "Sun.")

Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, speaking at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association, stated that the Englishmen might congratulate themselves in the most hearty manner on the way everything was going on. They had supported the largest army that England had ever placed in the field and the largest that had ever been sent over the seas in the history of the world. It was composed of the very finest men he had ever seen in any army in the world. They owed this to a large extent, he said, to the wonderful system inaugurated by Viscount Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, who inaugurated the present system in 1868. Had it not been for the Army Reserve, which Viscount Cardwell

created, it would, in Lord Wolseley's opinion, have been impossible to carry on the war. He would go further and say it would have been impossible to have sent an army across the seas had they not had the militia. Without the militia they would have been in a bad way indeed.

Lord Wolseley said he thought this fact should impress the people of the country with the importance of cordially supporting everything connected with the militia. This was the first time that militia had been sent to war and he hoped one of the lessons of the war would be the value of this force.

Lord Wolseley remarked that there seemed to be a general idea abroad that England had no army at home. But, he said, on no previous occasion had the barracks been so full. In fact the men were sleeping on the floors of the barracks in England and Ireland.

The Commander-in-Chief said he was astonished to see how the officers of the militia managed with so short a training to turn men into such good soldiers. He would go so far as to say that the fine regiments might learn a good deal by studying the methods of the militia.

THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Representative Levy prepared and introduced on March 28 this bill, which, if it becomes a law, will transfer the Army transport service to the Navy:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 30th of June, 1900, all the powers exercised and duties performed by the Secretary of War in relation to Army transports, their officers and crews, shall be exercised or performed by the Secretary of the Navy, and said transports shall form an auxiliary of the naval service of the United States: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon the requisition of the Secretary of War, provide for the transportation of all troops, stores, and accoutrements of the Army as may be necessary, the responsibilities of such transportation to begin at water's edge at embarkation and end at water's edge of destination: And provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to affect or impair the present powers conferred or duties devolved by the laws of the United States upon the Secretary of War regarding the transportation of said troops, stores, and accoutrements by land.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall at the close of the fiscal year, transfer from the War Department to the Navy Department all army transports, together with all records appertaining thereto, their appurtenances and all things belonging or pertaining to said vessels.

Sec. 3. That transports belonging to the United States shall be officered and manned from the Navy: Provided, That when transports are chartered by the United States the officers and crews thereof, in whole or in part, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be included in the charter party.

Sec. 4. That from and after the passage of this Act there shall be established in the Navy Department a Bureau of Transports.

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Sec. 5. That the Chief of the Bureau of Transports shall be appointed from the list of line officers of the Navy, not below the grade of commander, in the same manner and under the same provisions as other chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department. He shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, all executive duties relating to transportation afloat which are or which may be hereafter placed under the control of the Navy Department.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Navy Department to provide vessels for the transportation of officers and men, as well as of other persons attached to the Army or Navy, and of all stores, equipment, and accoutrements for both branches of the service as may be necessary, to prepare plans for the quick conversion of merchant vessels to the needs of the transport service, and to provide proper regulations to govern the transport service.

Sec. 7. That all contracts entered into by the Secretary of War for the maintenance, construction, and repair of the army transports in force on the 30th of June, 1900, shall remain in force the same as if made by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

The Berlin "Nueste Nachrichten" in a recent despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian War Office, after elaborate experiments with improved quick-firing guns, has given the preference to a Russian model named Engelhardt. Two Russian firms have already signed contracts for supplying 1,200 of these guns.

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prisoners were taken. Important fights have occurred also in two other provinces." This announcement shows that the Filipino in the use of words is not behind his Chinese and Japanese neighbors in juggling. In a way the statement is true. Tinio did attack the Americans in a feeble way. He also "penetrated" as far as Vigan, but in the sense that the man "penetrated" a glass door who had been kicked through it. The 33d Infantry was so close behind Tinio that he penetrated about all there was in the northern part of Luzon, and unless General Otis has called them off, he is penetrating yet. "Many prisoners were taken," indeed, and have been returned to Spain. "That important fights have occurred also in two other provinces" the fleeing rebels in Southern Luzon will not deny. There is ground for suspecting that Agoncillo is considerable of a wag.

ORDER OF SPANISH WAR IN MANILA.

A commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was organized at the Hotel de Oriente, Manila, Saturday evening, February 3. A large number of officers of Army, Navy and Marine Corps were present and a complete organization was effected. The Secretary of the National Commandery, Lieut. W. J. Sears, of the United States Navy, called the meeting to order, and in a few well-chosen remarks stated the objects of the society. Major H. K. White, of the Marine Corps, was called to the chair and Capt. George P. Ahern, of the United States Army, was elected secretary of the meeting. Permanent organization was then effected under the National constitution, and will be known as the Commandery of the Philippines. The following officers were elected: Major-Gen. E. S. Otis, commander; Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, U. S. Navy, senior vice-commander; Major H. K. White, U. S. Marine Corps, junior vice-commander; Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., secretary; Capt. George P. Ahern, U. S. A., treasurer; 1st Lieut. J. W. Housserman, U. S. V., registrar. A meeting of women to organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was called for February 17 at the home of Miss Rust. This successful organization of the Philippine Commandery was completed through the energetic efforts of Lieut. W. J. Sears, U. S. N., Secretary of the New York Commandery, the Navigator of the U. S. S. New Orleans, now at Manila. Lieut. Sears was the originator of the first Commandery of this Order, which he succeeded in forming in New York, Feb. 2, 1899, and which now has a membership of about four hundred. State commanderies have been successfully formed in Massachusetts and Georgia, and the membership is growing rapidly in each State. The New York Commandery has recently established its headquarters at No. 41 Cortlandt Street, New York City, and any desired information may be obtained from the Secretary at that address.

It is estimated that some 15,000 "rebel Dutch" are in arms against England, while a number more have been discovered to be engaged in acts of less overt disloyalty, such as furnishing the enemy with information, spoiling stores and provisions. One man was caught in the act of punching small holes in airtight tins of canned food which had been stacked at a roadside station, having ruined several thousand that way, while others again have devoted their energies to cutting telegraph wires, blowing up small railroad bridges, and in other ways endeavoring to hamper and obstruct the movements of the English troops. All of these "rebel Dutch" are certain to receive punishment in some form or other.

The increasing business of the United States upon the Pacific has for years drawn attention to the advisability of an ocean cable between our western coast and some point on the Asiatic shores. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has added to this feeling, and a bill (S. 2) providing for the laying of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu has at length been introduced in the Senate, and has reached the stage of a favorable report by the Committee on Naval Affairs. It provides that the work be done under the supervision of the Navy Department, that the Department may use any of its ships that can be adapted to the task of laying the cable, and if it needs other ships that it may charter them. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract for the construction of the cable, under contract, if it proves not practicable to lay it by the force of his own Department. These and other provisions of the bill, it is believed by the committee, are ample to insure the work being done by private enterprise, while leaving the general charge and ownership of it with the Government. At any rate the experiment will be tried in the building of the short end of the line, from San Francisco to Honolulu, and our future course can be governed by the experience gained in this work. It is believed also that the cost of the line between the two places named will not be far from \$3,000,000; and, should the bill become law at the present session of Congress, it is hoped that the work may be under way within a year.

Lieut. Lyndon, of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieut.-Col. Crabbe and Capt. Trotter, of that regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Codrington, of the Coldstreams, were wounded while on a foolish excursion beyond the British lines near the Modder River, March 23. The moral of this affair is summed up tersely by a veteran official in these words: "The Commander in Chief should issue a general order to officers of the army warning them not to make fools of themselves in the presence of the enemy." A correspondent of the Tribune says: "The recklessness of these Guards officers revives the impression that the officers of this privileged corps have been spoiled by constant petting and social attention, until they have ceased to regard war as a serious business."

In answer to an inquiry in Parliament, Mr. George Wyndham, of the War Office, said that neither Dum-Dums nor anything in the nature of expanding or explosive bullets, had been used by the British troops in South Africa. In regard to the trouble between Col. Bloomfield Gough and Lord Methuen, Mr. Wyndham said that the former's return home was due to Lord Methuen's action. An investigation into this matter, he declared, would be held as soon as witnesses returned from South Africa.

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THE QUESTION OF ARMOR PLATE.

The struggle over the question of armor plate for our Navy has continued quite long enough, and it is time that it was definitely settled. The first contract for armor plates was made in 1887 with the Bethlehem Iron Co. at an average price of \$536 a ton. In 1890 the Government persuaded the Carnegie Company, somewhat reluctantly, to establish another plate factory, by giving them an order for 6,000 tons at the same price. They were required, however, to use nickel steel and afterwards to use the Harvey process, for this an extra allowance being made. In 1893 a contract for 6,500 tons was divided between the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies, the prices being about the same for nickel steel armor as had been paid under the former contracts for plain steel armor, the department furnishing the nickel, and paying extra for Harveyising.

In 1895 a reduction of \$50.54 was obtained by the Navy Department on an order for 5,000 tons for the Kearsarge and Kentucky, and a further reduction of \$0.98 when nickel fell in price. In 1896 the Secretary of the Navy was directed to report to Congress by Jan. 1, 1897, as to a proper price for armor and contracts were held up meantime. This question was submitted to the Rohrer Board. The Secretary dissented from the report of this Board and increased their estimate to \$400 a ton, which he believed would yield a profit of \$34 a ton. Congress, however, fixed the price at \$300 a ton, but no bids could be obtained at this price except from the Illinois Steel Company, which attached impossible conditions to its bid. In May, 1897, Secretary Long recommended that \$425 a ton be paid, but Congress adhered to its figure of \$300 a ton and authorized the Secretary to take steps to establish an armor plate factory provided this rate could not be obtained. A Board on the subject reported that \$3,747,912 would be required to establish such a plant, which would then lack some of the essentials of an independent plant. In his report for 1897 the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance stated that the Bureau was of opinion that the Government could purchase armor more cheaply than it could manufacture it. The Bureau further expressed the opinion that the manufacture of armor was a proper adjunct to a great commercial steel plant, that view being confirmed by foreign practice.

An Admiralty Commission reported some years ago against the establishment of an armor plate factory by the English Government. The Kolpino works established by Russia cost between \$3,000,000 and \$10,000,000, are still incomplete and are by no means a success. They were established as a measure of necessity, Russia not being able to obtain armor at home from private manufacturers, and not being willing to depend on foreigners. According to a paper published by the American Steel and Iron Association a large percentage of the armor produced at Kolpino has failed to meet the ballistic tests, and much of it has been discarded as useless. An attempt by Russia to produce a large quantity of armor at her own works for some of her vessels now in course of construction ended in failure. Contracts for the plates were, therefore, placed with European and American manufacturers, the Bethlehem Company and the Carnegie Company each receiving a share of the work, and obtaining higher prices than the United States Government was then paying them for the same class of armor. The Russian Government has now adopted the most advanced armor plate process of the present period, and will largely remodel the Kolpino plant at a heavy cost, in order to keep pace with the improvements in armor manufacture. It is, however, surmised that, judging by past experience, armor will never be produced either so cheaply or of such a good quality as at works under the control of commercial steel manufacturers.

Under the pressure of the war with Spain Congress

was in 1898 induced to authorize contracts for armor at \$400 a ton and the manufacturers finally accepted this price, exclusive of royalty for the face-hardening process.

One factor which led to the opening up of the armor plate price question was that the Bethlehem Iron Company contracted in December, 1894, to supply the Russian Government with about 1,500 tons of nickel steel armor at \$240 per ton. The plates were mainly of very plain and easily made shapes, and only about one-third was Harveyised; still the price was exceedingly low, and not unnaturally gave rise to the opinion that the American Government should be able to purchase from home manufacturers at an equally low price. This low price was made as an advertisement of American armor, and it was followed in December, 1895, by an order from Russia to the Bethlehem Company for 1,100 tons at \$527 for hard-faced nickel steel armor, and to the Carnegie Company for 1,000 tons at \$530.

When the construction of the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri was authorized in May, 1898, the Government decided to use the Krupp process, which gave from 20 to 30 per cent. greater resistance than the Harvey process, thus affording 25 per cent. greater protection with the same weight, or the same protection with a corresponding reduction in weight. This process is more expensive, however, and in spite of the recommendation of Naval experts, approved by the Naval Committee of the House, Congress refused to authorize the necessary expenditure. The Philadelphia "Telegraph" calls attention to the fact that the Japanese Government is paying in Europe \$700 a ton for armor plate and that \$600 a ton is the lowest figure quoted in foreign markets this year. It says: "The plain common sense of this whole business is that Congress is not competent to fix prices. The adjustment of market prices is a matter beyond the reach of legislation, and it is merely a piece of populistic folly to enact legislation that cannot in the nature of things be enforced. Congress should do either one of two things with respect to procuring armor plate for our new navy. It should either stop tampering with the matter of price, which is beyond control, and leave the Navy Department free to do the best that can be done, or else it should appropriate \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 for the establishment of a Government plant for the manufacture of plate. In the latter case armor plate would cost, perhaps, \$1,000 a ton, but the Navy would eventually have its needs supplied, whereas under the present foolish arrangements the probabilities are that no plate will be procured at any price whatever."

In an article on the electric process of annealing armor plate published in "Proceedings of the Engineers' Club" of Philadelphia for February, Charles J. Dougherty says: "Krupp armor shows remarkable toughness combined with all the hardness of the best face-hardened armor; and, unlike armor manufactured by other well-known processes, the Krupp product maintains these qualities in the very thickest armor. The thickness of the hardness of Krupp's process is about 1.7 to 2 inches, while the Harveyised process goes in about one inch. Since the Krupp process penetrates into the surface of the plate about two inches, we naturally imagined that it would require a greater length of time to anneal the spots, and after a little experimenting on a sample of this armor we were delightfully surprised to find that the time required to anneal a hole thoroughly was only a trifle longer than that for the Harveyised steel plate."

PRIESTLY VIEWS OF OUR SOLDIERS IN LUZON.

It was entirely among the inevitable things that the return of Bishop Potter of the Episcopal Church from the Philippines and his comments on the situation there should bring about a controversy with the defenders of the friars. The Bishop took occasion to single out Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., for special commendation, referring to his willingness to go outside of his strictly official duties and "act as the pastor and servant of all sorts and conditions of men, organizing with indefatigable zeal, a congregation for the citizens of the United States temporarily resident in or near Manila, and another for the Filipinos, counselling, teaching, baptizing, ministering as a physician to their sick and dying," etc. The Catholic priest, Rev. Joseph M. Alque, director of the Manila observatory, writes from Washington to retort that the Episcopal chaplain was mistaken for a Catholic priest, as he wore a crucifix in his uniform and used candles and incense in his services. The Bishop was quoted as saying that the religious orders, "except perhaps the Jesuits, have robbed the people." The priest says the Jesuits have missions in only the southern islands, and Gen. Bates in a report of December 27 last stated that the people there had declared that the missionaries had taken neither money nor property. Father Alque wants the Bishop to explain his use of "perhaps." Further quoting his interview, he calls upon Bishop Potter for facts to prove "such a grave and serious charge." That "thousands of the people live in practical concubinage," as stated by the Bishop, is denied, although the writer admits that some do live that way, but asserts that it is true "that there, as everywhere, are found a few instances of this." That it was the Church taxes which caused the people to revolt is emphatically denied.

Under our system of government contributions to religious purposes are entirely voluntary and the Filipinos will no doubt learn this whatever may be the fact as to their experiences under Spanish rule. The civil law is entirely adequate to prevent illegal exactions of any kind, but it cannot prevent those resulting from an appeal to religious sentiments, and the abuse of priestly authority is not unknown, even in

this country, nor is it confined to any church. It will be very unfortunate if a controversy should arise as to who shall exercise spiritual dominion in the Philippines. Whatever objection there may be in this country to religious obligations enforced by the civil law there is none to those that are voluntarily assumed, however repugnant they may be to "jarring sectaries" when they extend beyond the limitations of their own religious views. It is too soon to realize the change that may be effected in the Philippines from the quiet application of the American principle of divorcing State and Church. This is not the time for pushing the claims of any particular creed to the front in Manila, but rather for using every effort to calm the religious passions of the natives.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, who accompanied Bishop Potter on his trip to Manila, has confined himself to less ticklish matters in his utterances since his return and has not become embroiled in any dispute. No finer tribute has been paid to our soldiers in the Philippines than is contained in the address he delivered in New York on April 1 in the Cooper Union course of lectures to workingmen. The "Sun" thus records his remarks on that occasion and the manner of their reception: "The military government of Manila," said Mr. Grant, "seemed almost ideal to me. The men in control were men of character and ability. The results of their work, so far as we could learn, were excellent. Our observation of Gen. Otis was such as to make us feel that a great injustice had been done him in current criticism. (Applause.) It is said that the soldiers have been living a debauched life there. When the troops first went out the larger number were volunteers, and the journey appeared to them a sort of lark. That attitude of mind, and the hot climate, caused at first more drinking than was good for them. But those men were Americans and intelligent Americans, and they found very soon that if they wanted ever to see America again they'd have to stop drinking, and they did."

"When they came to smell powder and see that service in the Army is a serious thing, they learned other things—discipline among them, and the effect on the general character was excellent. Out there the natives have a very fiery rum and our men at first went into the drink-booths and drank that rum in greater quantities than the natives drink it, and with bad results. But now those booths are nearly all torn down. So far as I could see, there was no drunkenness in Manila when I was there. (Applause.)

"I was greatly impressed with the appearance of our soldiers. From looking into their faces I got a very high impression of their intelligence. I wrote to a friend here that in point of intelligence the men looked like a lot of college presidents and in physique they looked like a lot of college athletes."

The hearty detestation which reports from the front indicate exists between the Boers and British is taken to be a natural result of their being combatants, but this is not always the fact. At first sight it may seem natural that those who are watching every minute for a chance to kill one another should have no kindly feelings towards their opponents, but the contrary is often true. Going back further than our civil war in which there were numerous instances of the Blue and the Gray fraternizing heartily on the picket lines, we recall that in the war in Spain against the French, the French and English armies, as they became better acquainted by frequent contact, grew to be very civil to each other and the advance posts and pickets were on the most friendly terms. The advance posts always gave notice to each other when they were in danger. On one occasion when the French Army was advancing suddenly and in force the French posts suddenly cried out to the British: "Courrez vite, courrez vite; on va vous attaquer." The Duke always encouraged this, believing that the killing of a poor fellow of a vidette or carrying off a post could not influence the battle, and he always when he was going to attack sent word to them to get out of the way. On the occasion of a surprise attack by Longstreet's forces against Grant's lines in front of Petersburg during the closing days of the civil war, Longstreet's men insisted that some Yankee soldiers with whom they had been fraternizing should have a chance to get away before they would open the assault.

There were 2,431 train accidents in the United States in 1889, against 2,228 in 1898. The number of persons killed and injured were 589 and 2,061 respectively. This exceeds the total of killed and wounded in the Philippines during the eighteen months ended Dec. 31, 1899, the excess in killed being 24 per cent. and in wounded 11 per cent. It is in order for the anti-imperialist league to issue a broadside on the horrors of railroad travel.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of February, 1900, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Office for March 19: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,424; enlistments for special recruiting service, 0; total, 1,424. Enlistments in cities, 1,134; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 290; total, 1,424.

The New York "Sun" in a recent editorial on "Boiled Eggs and Historical Art" calls attention to the fact that Congressman Driggs, who protested against paying \$75 for an automatic egg boiler for use on the transport Sumner, at the same time is urging a bill to pay \$75,000 for Forbes's series of historical studies and sketches of battles of the civil war.

FIFTY SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senator Culberson submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to by the Senate: That upon receipt of information that any officer, soldier, marine, or seaman in the Army or Navy of the United States has been wounded, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall, from time to time, at the expense of the United States, keep the family of such officer, soldier, marine or seaman seasonably advised of his condition.

The Senate has agreed to the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Chandler: That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the Senate a statement showing in tabular form the condition on March 31, 1900, of the various Navy Yards and stations, embracing items as to each yard and station, as follows: The number of commissioned officers on duty; the number of foremen and leading men other than workmen; the number of workmen; the amount of wages according to the pay roll or other vouchers, for either the week, fortnight or month preceding; and the number of vessels at the yard undergoing repairs; and in addition, a separate list of the names of all the ships at the yard or station or within the harbor, with a memorandum as to each showing its condition, whether undergoing or awaiting repairs, or in commission or out of commission, or about to go into commission or out of commission, or laid up for any other purpose than repairs.

Also to a resolution by Mr. Foster: That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to submit to the Senate a report stating what surveys the Navy Department has made in the islands recently acquired by the United States.

Also to a resolution by Mr. Jones: That the Secretary of War be directed to send to the Senate a copy of the minutes, proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry pursuant to the President's instructions of Feb. 20, 1889, together with the final report of said Court of Inquiry and the action taken thereon. It was an inquiry into the management of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in the conduct of the Spanish war in 1898.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting April 5 at which it began the consideration of the Army reorganization bill prepared by the Secretary of War. Secretary Root appeared before the committee and gave a long explanation of the measure, which followed very closely his hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, which was printed in full in the Army and Navy Journal. Members of the Committee of the Senate are not disposed to look with favor upon the bill, and, in fact, it has little prospect of being reported favorably. The only hope this bill has is that it be made an administration measure, in which event the committees will be forced to report the bill. The Military Committees are overloaded with reorganization bills of various kinds, and there is small chance any of them will ever really reach a vote in either the Senate or House during the present session. Nothing of importance to the personnel of the Army was done this week by the House Committee on Military Affairs. This committee is still devoting all of its attention to the Idaho mining investigation, and from the present outlook it will not have completed the inquiries prior to the end of this session. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs did not have a meeting this week because of the absence of its chairman, Senator Hale.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on April 5 presented a report on the Naval Appropriation Bill. The amount carried, \$61,209,916, is the largest ever reported to the House. The estimates were \$69,885,634. The amount provided for the pay of the navy is \$12,810,897. To the Bureau of Navigation \$566,425 is allowed, and under this head it is asserted that at present 88 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men and petty officers are citizens of the United States, and 65 per cent. of the remainder have declared their intentions to become citizens.

For the Bureau of Ordnance \$2,388,124 is set aside, which is \$655,000 less than last year. The appropriation for the Bureau of Equipment is \$3,464,032, which is \$608,597 more than last year. Out of this appropriation coal sheds and a wharf for 25,000 tons of coal are to be established at Cavite, Philippine Islands. An allowance of \$608,439 is made to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, an increase of \$154,997, of which \$125,000 is for the maintenance of yards and docks at the naval stations at Havana, San Juan and Manila. For public works, \$7,797,467 is allowed, an increase of \$2,332,181. Under this head the Brooklyn Navy Yard gets \$1,300,200 as against \$612,062 for 1900; the dry dock at Algiers \$650,000, and four new dry docks are provided at a cost of \$900,000. Public works, Naval Academy and Observatory receive \$690,000, of which \$350,000 is to commence a building for naval cadet quarters, to cost \$2,500,000. Other allowances are: Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$220,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$2,731,232; Bureau of Construction and Repairs, \$6,235,824, an increase of \$2,962,407; Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$2,774,200, an increase of \$1,565,200; support of Naval Academy, \$199,685.

A provision for the restoration of the title of Midshipman, abolished in 1882, is inserted in the bill, and the two years' course at sea is discontinued. For the Marine Corps \$2,712,870 is allowed, and for increase of the Navy \$16,900,699, an increase of \$6,748,297.

The report recommends that the provision in the bill last year that no contracts for armor for the battleships and cruisers authorized by the bill should be made at a rate exceeding \$300 per ton shall be removed.

Two battleships, of 13,500 tons, at \$3,600,000 each, three armored cruisers, of 13,000 tons, at \$4,250,000 each, and three protected cruisers, of 8,000 tons, at \$2,800,000 each, are recommended, the total cost of which, when completed, will be \$28,350,000. This is the largest naval program ever submitted by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House and is in accord with the wishes and recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Dewey.

The report shows that the total cost of the new navy since 1883 to date, including the cost of vessels now under construction was \$161,100,122. The report closes with an interesting account of foreign navies, accompanied by diagrams.

A minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs consisting of Representatives F. C. Tate, Jno. F. Rixey, W. W. Kitchin, Chas. K. Wheeler and W. D. Vandiver, submitted a minority report, in which they stated they differed from the majority in three matters only: The armor plate question, the question of constructing warships at Government yards and the amount of appropriations for bureau supplies. The minority favor purchasing at \$445 a ton armor plate for the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, or what is immediately needed, but

are unwilling to go any further, and recommend that \$4,000,000 be appropriated for the construction of a Government armor plate factory. They argue that the present price charged for armor plate is far greater than it should be, and endeavor to show how the Government could save in the future by the construction of a factory. They estimate the actual cost of manufacture of armor plate at less than \$230 a ton, and it is their opinion that the Government should not in any event pay more than \$300 to the manufacturers. The minority also believe that the Government could save money by building its own ships and in the end obtain better results. They call attention to the testimony given in this matter before the committee by four naval constructors of well-known ability, and also by the Chief Naval Constructor of the Navy. Several extravagances of a minor character, recommended by the majority, were called attention to in this report. It criticised what was termed the "top-heavy" bureau system of the Navy Department, and attempted to show how this system operated to the disadvantage of the Navy.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have reported favorably S. 3743, for the relief of certain enlisted men in the Navy.

Mr. Proctor has submitted to the Senate an amendment to appropriate \$500,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase the letters patent covering the Isham high-explosive shell and the exclusive and entire right for the United States to manufacture and use the high explosive "thorite," intended to be proposed by him to the fortification appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported favorably S. 41, to authorize the President to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list with the rank of captain.

The House has passed S. 1475, identical with H. R. 2965, to complete the establishment and erection of Fort Mackenzie, at Sheridan, in northeast Wyoming, on the line of the Burlington Railway, and appropriating \$100,000 therefor. This is the center of the favorite battle ground of the Crow and Cheyenne Indians. In this region were fought the only two battles with the Indians in all our history from which no survivor came to tell the story of defeat. Representative Mandell, speaking in favor of the bill, said that the location of Fort Mackenzie cannot be surpassed. At the foot of the Big Horn range, at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, with an abundance of pure mountain water, in a splendid grass country, where supplies of all kinds can be obtained cheaply, where coal can be had at the mine for \$1 per ton, and where the Government has a most magnificent tract for the evolution of cavalry; the location is ideal and the region one which should be closely guarded for many years to come.

The House Committee on Pensions have reported with amendment H. R. 4554, granting a pension to Margaret M. Badger, widow of the late Commodore Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N.

The House, on March 31, finished a hard week's work by passing the Fortifications Appropriations bill. No amendments were offered, and the bill passed as it came from the committee.

The House has passed H. R. 9140, providing that entrymen under the homestead laws, who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection, shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws. When term of service shall not exceed six months, a credit of six months shall be allowed; when term of service shall exceed six months, but not twelve, then a credit of twelve months shall be allowed, and when term of service shall exceed twelve months, a credit equal to the time actually served shall be allowed; but no patent shall issue to any such homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year. If any such person shall have been discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the full term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title without reference to length of time he may have served. In case of death of any person who would be entitled to the benefits of this act, his widow, if unmarried, shall be entitled to such benefits, or in case of her death or remarriage, then his minor orphan children, and if the soldier, sailor, or marine died during the term of his enlistment the entire term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title. In no case shall the amount of such deduction be less than one year.

The House has postponed indefinitely the bill to remunerate the British Cable Company for expenses incurred in repairing the Manila cable cut by Admiral Dewey.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with minor amendments S. 3616, to authorize the payment of traveling allowances to enlisted men of the regular and volunteer forces when discharged by order of the Secretary of War and stated by him as entitled to travel pay, since April 4, 1898, to date of passage of the act.

Congress has granted a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Brig.-Gen. Augur; also \$12 per month to the dependent mother of Chief Engineer Randall, of the revenue cutter McCulloch.

In reply to a Senate resolution of January 9 calling upon the Secretary of War for a list of all transport ships and other vessels purchased or chartered by the War Department since March 4, 1897, the Department has sent to the Senate three large tables, replying specifically to the various inquiries. The total cost of transports bought and chartered was about \$26,000,000. Forty-nine vessels of all classes were purchased for the army transport service during and since the Spanish war, including about twenty-five small craft, such as tugs, launches and lighters purchased in the Philippines. The total purchase price of these vessels was \$8,074,455, and the total cost of refitting and repairing was \$5,189,003. There were 147 vessels chartered for the transport service, at a cost of \$10,631,519 for services and a cost of \$1,804,342 in restoring them to their original condition on cancellation of charters. Thirteen vessels have been purchased by the Quartermaster's Department since March 4, 1897, inclusive of those purchased for the army transport service for transportation incident to the Spanish war. These cost \$112,470, with \$9,525 for repairs.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1085—Mr. Hawley: A bill to place officers of the Army upon the same footing as regards retirement with officers of the Navy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc. That upon his own application any officer on the active list of the Army below the grade of major general, who served with credit during the civil and Spanish-American wars, may, in the discretion of the President, be retired with the rank and pay of the next higher grade.

Sec. 2. That upon his own application any officer on the retired list below the grade of major general, who served with credit during the civil and Spanish-American wars, may, in the discretion of the President, be advanced in rank and pay to the next higher grade on the retired list: Provided, That this shall apply only to officers who

have served at least one year in the grade held by them in the regular establishment at the date of retirement.

S. 3759—Mr. Hansbrough: For the relief of homestead settlers who died while in the military and naval service of the United States in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars. Provides that the death of such soldier while so engaged in the service of the United States shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence, etc.

S. 3919—Mr. Davis: To grant the privileges of Soldier's Homes to soldiers of the various Indian wars not regularly enrolled in the service of the United States and also to all soldiers and sailors of the late war with Spain and rebellions now in progress or resulting therefrom.

S. 3942—Mr. Hawley: Provides that the commissioned force of the Signal Corps of the Army shall consist of one Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of brigadier-general, two colonels, three lieutenants-colonels, five majors, twelve captains, fifteen first lieutenants; and that the grade of assistant chief signal officer, with the rank of colonel, shall cease and terminate after the present incumbent shall vacate the same; and that the officer of the Signal Corps assigned to duty as disbursing officer of said corps shall be bonded, and, while performing such duties, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of major. That the original vacancies in the commissioned force created by this Act shall be filled by selection from regular and volunteer signal officers who served as such during the Spanish-American war. That no such officer shall be appointed until he shall have been examined as to his moral, mental, and physical fitness by a board of officers, of whom a majority thereof shall be signal officers.

H. R. 202—Mr. Driggs: Provides for the appointment of a select committee of nine members to investigate matters relating to the transport Sumner and other transports.

H. R. 204—Mr. McClellan: Requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a list of the names of those officers now on the rolls of the Army and of the Navy who have received letters patent for any invention of arms, of ammunition, or of other war material or of military or naval equipment to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 209—Mr. Fitzgerald: Directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all orders and proclamations issued by Commander Richard Leary while acting as Governor-General of Guam to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 5582: An amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Teller to the Army Appropriation Bill (H. R. 888) provides that until otherwise ordered by Congress all appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest grade in the regular establishment of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Judge-Advocate General, Quartermaster-General, Subsistence, Medical and Pay Departments, and the Signal Corps, respectively, shall be made as now provided by law, or from the volunteer officers now serving in these departments or who served in the recent war with Spain.

H. R. 1033—Mr. Brownlow: To authorize the Secretary of War to set aside ten acres of the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, for the burial of deceased enlisted men and their wives.

H. R. 1034—Mr. Kahn: Appropriates \$5,000 for establishing permanent consulting and circulating library in the city of Manila, Philippine Islands, for the use, principally, of American soldiers and sailors, and for the pay of a librarian. The library to be under the direction and supervision of Mrs. G. T. Greenleaf, wife of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., now in Manila.

H. R. 10101—Mr. Hofferker: Directs the Secretary of War to have prepared and issue a "Service medal of honor" to all officers, soldiers, sailors and marines of the Union Army, Navy and Marine Corps who served in the war of the rebellion and who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863 for a term of three years, and were honorably discharged for any cause after a service of at least two continuous years, or were at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty; also, all officers, soldiers, sailors and marines of the Union Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and who served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in line of duty: That the official records of the services of said officers, soldiers, sailors and marines, as they appear on file in the War Department, shall be taken and accepted as a basis for the granting of said medal: That no drafted person, nor substitute, nor anyone who has at any time borne arms against the United States, shall be entitled to nor wear in any manner, said medal.

H. R. 10149—Mr. Esch: Provides that when an officer or an enlisted man is discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall be allowed a commutation for traveling allowances of four cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence in the case of an officer, and to the place of his enlistment in the case of an enlisted man: That the Government may furnish both transportation and subsistence in kind for the whole or any part of the distance, and if it shall do so, no commutation shall be allowed for the portion of the distance so furnished: That if transportation without subsistence be furnished in kind, the officer or enlisted man shall be allowed commutation for travel subsistence of two cents per mile: That transportation and subsistence shall be furnished in kind for all sea travel when traveling to, from, and between our island possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and no commutation shall be allowed therefor: That in case an officer or enlisted man serving under an appointment accepted or enlisted made in the United States shall have been transported to any of our island possessions and there be discharged and re-enlist, he shall, on final discharge from service, be entitled to transportation and subsistence or commutation therefor, as above provided, from place of discharge to place of residence at time of appointment or place of last enlistment in the United States. (This bill meets general approval and will be urged by the House Committee on Military Affairs to which it has been referred.—Ed.)

H. R. 10162—Mr. Brosius: To advance Major-General Galusha Pennington, U. S. A., from the rank of colonel on the retired list to the rank of major-general on the retired list.

H. R. 10227—Mr. Loudenslager: Authorizes the President to appoint in the Navy an inspector, to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant-commander, whose duty shall be to thoroughly examine and report upon naval accounts, to investigate alleged irregularities in any branch of the administration of the Navy Department or the naval service, and who shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or may be required by law.

H. R. 10205—Mr. Grosvenor: For the relief of Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg, United States Navy, retired.

H. R. 10303—Mr. Hay: To provide for increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and to provide for the equipment of the National Guard in time of peace for purposes of national defense. The bill contemplates a general broadening of the basis of the National Guard, its equipment with service rifles and its complete organization in time of war into regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, with the three battalions formation as in the regular army, and is designed to obviate the necessity of a large standing army upon the expiration of the present law on July 1, 1901, increasing the standing army to 65,000, and authorizing the present volunteer army of 35,000. The measure makes all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five liable to military service in the volunteer army. It appropriates \$4,000,000 annually for the maintenance and equipment of the National Guard of the several States, thus forming the nucleus of the volunteer army, and requires the Secretary of War to keep in each State a supply or ordnance stores sufficient for ninety days' use of the National Guard of the State in the event of war. It provides a system of mobilization for the Guard by dividing the States into military divisions and provides for a board of officers in each State who shall hold examinations for the position of 2d Lieutenant in the National Guard, such officers to be promoted for merit and efficiency.

H. R. 10306—Mr. Brownlow: Appropriates \$100,000 to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people.

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LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING THE NAVY.

The Attorney-General's opinion as to the status and pay of Comdr. Bowman H. McCalla, Lieut.-Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, Lieut. Hawley O. Rittenhouse and other naval officers promises to have an effect not expected at the time the decision was made. When Comdr. Bowman H. McCalla was promoted to the rank of captain for services in the Spanish-American war his nomination was not acted upon directly by the Senate, but Lieut.-Comdr. Pillsbury was appointed to fill the vacancy intended to be created by his advancement, and on December 14, 1898, was confirmed by the Senate "to be a commander from the 10th of August, 1898, vice Comdr. Bowman H. McCalla, promoted." Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse was likewise nominated and confirmed by the Senate "to be a lieutenant-commander from the 10th day of August, 1898, vice Lieut.-Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, promoted." The junior officers next in line of promotion were nominated and confirmed to fill the successive vacancies.

The Attorney-General holds that the advancement in numbers and promotion of Rear Admiral Sampson, Adm. Philip and Capt. McCalla by the President alone did not create vacancies in their offices, as such advancement and promotion can be only with the advice of the Senate. The Attorney-General, after carefully reviewing the case, has held that in confirming the nomination of Lieut.-Comdr. Pillsbury to be a commander, "vice McCalla, advanced and promoted," the Senate assented to the promotion of McCalla. In giving his opinion the Attorney-General says: "I am, therefore, of the opinion that Comdr. McCalla was duly advanced, promoted and confirmed to be a captain in the Navy, and that this created a vacancy in his former office, to which Comdr. Pillsbury might be and was duly appointed and affirmed."

"This would also make regular and in due course the appointment and confirmation of Lieut. Rittenhouse to be a lieutenant-commander, vice Pillsbury, promoted, and also the successive appointments of officers below him."

"But the validity of the appointments of Lieut. Rittenhouse and those below him do not depend upon these considerations; they are valid upon another ground. Rittenhouse was regularly nominated, confirmed and commissioned to be a lieutenant-commander. This was valid under Revised Statutes whether there was any vacancy in that office or not, and though excess of the number of officers of that grade, otherwise fixed by law. So that, even if the intended promotions of McCalla and Pillsbury had been ineffectual, still the appointment of Rittenhouse would have been valid, and the vacancy thus caused might be filled in due course, and also each successive one below, as they were filled."

The Comptroller of the Treasury holds that as far as his office is concerned his decision in the case of Capt. McCalla will operate to the advantage of Rear Admiral Schley in so far as his pay status as a rear admiral is concerned. Admiral Schley was commissioned by the President on August, 10, 1898, to be a rear admiral. This was a recess appointment, and when the Senate met he was nominated on December 7, 1898, "to be advanced six numbers in rank and to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 10th day of August, 1898, to take rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, advanced." Capt. Francis J. Higgins was at the same time advanced three numbers in rank from the 10th day of August, 1898, to take rank next after Capt. Bartlett J. Cromwell. The advancement of Capt. Higgins made him the senior captain in the Navy, and on the same day the President nominated him to be a commodore, that rank being then in existence, "vice Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced and promoted." This nomination of Capt. Higgins was confirmed at the same time with several other officers promoted in due course and not on account of war services.

This list was confirmed, and Capt. Higgins became a commodore, while Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and others named for reward were not advanced. The Comptroller is hence of an opinion that the holdings of the Attorney-General in the McCalla-Pillsbury case has the effect of an official decision that the Senate, in confirming the nomination of Capt. Higgins, "vice Schley, advanced and promoted," declared that Rear Admiral Schley had been advanced six numbers and thereby assented to his promotion. Rear Admiral Schley was paid as a commodore simply from August 10, 1898, up to the time that he was actually made a rear admiral in the Navy. It has been claimed by naval officers that Rear Admiral Schley's advancement was entirely dependent upon the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson, but legal opinion differs in regard to this point. It is true that the wording of Rear Admiral Schley's promotion was "to take rank after Rear Admiral Sampson, advanced," but the Comptroller does not seem to be of the opinion that the cases of Schley and Pillsbury are analogous to the cases of Schley and Sampson. In fact, the case of Rear Admiral Sampson for increased pay has already been decided by the Comptroller, and some \$300 held up in his pay, he having been paid as rear admiral. There is a strong probability that the case will be taken before the Court of Claims. However, as far as the Treasury Department is concerned, Rear Admiral Schley is now number three on the list of rear admirals and far in advance of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.

It has been heretofore held in an Army case that the nomination in the Senate and confirmation by it in itself creates the vacancy the nomination assumes to fill. One officer was thus inadvertently cyphered out of the Army.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The English have once more suffered the humiliation of defeat at the hands of their alert antagonists in South Africa, this time twenty-two miles from Bloemfontein, near the waterworks supplying that town. Col. Broadwood, who held an advanced position garrisoning Thaba N'Chu, thirty-eight miles east of Bloemfontein, learned that the enemy were moving against him from the north and east. He withdrew to the waterworks, where two companies of British troops were stationed for their protection. Lord Roberts, being informed of Broadwood's peril on the afternoon of March 31, ordered the Ninth Division with Martyr's Mounted Infantry to move to his support at daylight. Meanwhile Broadwood had withdrawn to the waterworks when he was attacked from three sides on the morning of April 1. He immediately despatched his two horse artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, covering them with cavalry.

While crossing a deep nullah his troops fell into a skillfully laid ambush and were defeated with the loss of seven guns, all of his baggage, and 350 men, 200 of whom were captured. Col. Broadwood's force consisted of some of the crack English troops, the Household

Cavalry, the Prince of Wales' Own Royal Hussars, Q and U batteries of R. H. A. and Pilcher's battalion of mounted infantry. The Boers claim 350 prisoners.

According to the "Standard's" correspondent, one of the Princes of Teck was in charge of the convoy. He adds that the Prince is safe. The "Telegraph's" correspondent says that a panic followed the terrible Boer fusillade and the brigade streamed southward three miles, so getting clear of the enemy. The Kaffir drivers bolted, leaving their teams. Mules stampeded and wagons were overturned, the fire coming from three sides. The enemy pursued the British for miles, killing, wounding and taking prisoners. One squadron of the 6th Dragoons, which entered the action one hundred and forty strong, mustered at the end only ten mounted men. The Boers secured possession of the waterworks. The English disaster gives further indications of defective scouting. The Boer commander is believed to be De Wet, the same who cut his way with a few hundred men through the British line investing Gen. Cronje's force the second night they were surrounded. This last movement has defeated the purpose for which Col. Broadwood was sent out, which was to intercept the commandos withdrawing to the north, among them that of Olivier, who was on March 30 reported moving from the south of Thaba N'Chu with a long convoy of wagons.

The recapitulation of the British Army in the field in South Africa gives an effective fighting total of about 135,000 men and 336 guns. They do not seem to be able to relieve Mafeking, and beyond the capture of Cronje's forces have no considerable success in a field engagement to their credit. Lord Roberts' plan appears to be to concentrate his forces for a march on Pretoria and to abandon minor operations, including the relief of Mafeking. An unsuccessful attempt appears to have been made, however, to reach that place with a flying column.

Lord Roberts' plan would seem to be to turn the entrenched positions held by the Boers to delay his progress, and to bear his enemy down by weight of numbers. During the twenty-five days since he occupied Bloemfontein, March 13, he has been accumulating supplies there and putting his army in shape for a winter campaign. The value of the position is as a secondary base. It is a little town composed of a small group of houses and a population of a few thousands. It occupies geographically the center of the British advanced front, stretching in a crescent from Ladysmith on the east to Warrenton on the west, 45 miles north of Kimberley. In Natal the British Army occupies widely extended camps from Acton Homes and Dewdrop in the west, to Elandslaagte and Sundays' River in the east, with outposts pushed forward toward Van Reenen's Pass on the one side and Helpmakaar on the other. The patrols on both sides are in touch. The Boers report the capture of an advance guard of British cavalry. They have been found in force in Van Reenen's, Tintwa and De Beer's Passes. A large Boer force is also reported at Kroonstad.

The problem of supplying a British Army hundreds of miles from its base, partly by rail and partly by wagon transport, is a very serious one. Advices from Cape Town say: "Rains are general throughout South Africa, and rivers which have been dry for years are being flooded. Many camps are transformed into swamps. This will still more militate against a British advance."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Greer, wife of Rear Admiral Greer, U. S. N., is quite ill at her residence, 2010 Hilyer Place, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Col. Wirt Davis, 3d Cav., who sailed on the Sumner for the Philippines, is at 1417 K street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Prof. Edgerton has been called to Akron, Ohio, by the illness of his father, and Associate Professor Echols is in charge of the Department of Mathematics.

Mrs. Eldridge, mother of the late Capt. Eldridge, U. S. A., is confined to her apartments, 1725 De Sales street, Washington, D. C., with a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Lieut. A. C. Almy, is at Fortress Monroe, Va., where she went to meet Lieut. Almy of the U. S. S. New York.

Miss Stockton, daughter of Comdr. C. N. Stockton, U. S. N., will be married in May, at Newport, R. I., to Lieut. F. A. Frank, U. S. N.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., who has been on artillery special duty in New York for a long time past will shortly join his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Mrs. Diana Bullitt Kearny, widow of the late Gen. Phil. Kearny, U. S. A., is very ill at her home, 1734 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with an attack of grip.

The death is reported at Baltimore, Md., March 31, of Eugene Van Ness, son of the late Col. Eugene Van Ness, U. S. A., and brother of Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Art.

Mrs. McCorkle, who has been for some time past the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sturtevant, has sailed for Europe, accompanied by her little son Guy. They will remain in Germany about a year.

Capt. B. B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., is spending his three months' sick leave with his family at Fort Leavenworth, and he will rejoin his regiment in the Philippines in July, his health being fully regained.

The President on Apr. 5 sent the following nominations to the Senate: Corps of Engineers—Capt. John Mills to be Major; 1st Lieut. Herbert Daekyne to be Captain; 2d Lieut. Clark S. Smith to be 1st Lieutenant.

John Butler, an iron dealer of New York, has been arrested on complaint of Lieut. C. C. Jameson, Ord. Dept., on a charge of purchasing a quantity of steel and iron from Sandy Hook employees, who had stolen it.

The boiler of a French torpedo boat exploded at Cherbourg March 31 during forced draught trials, and five of the crew were terribly burned. One died, and another, unable to bear the agony, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

Capt. C. D. Sigabee, U. S. N., was in St. Paul this week and received a most enthusiastic public reception. Gen. Wade was with him and the State authorities welcomed the gallant Captain officially and personally.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stone Abert have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jane Stone Abert, to Mr. Patten Story, Jr., at the Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, April 18, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Story is the son of Major John Patten Story, U. S. A., and Mrs. Story.

Cheif Engineer, retired, U. S. N., and Mrs. Thorn Williamson left Washington, D. C., on Friday, March 30, for Norfolk, Va., where they will visit Mrs. Percy, wife of Dr. Percy, U. S. N. Mrs. Williamson is a sister of Mrs. Percy, and her friends hope this trip will benefit her after a long illness.

Capt. C. H. Warrens, U. S. A., was in Hanover Feb. 13, expecting to return shortly to the United States.

Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze, U. S. N., is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. De Loffre and daughters have taken an apartment at the "Woodmount," corner Vermont avenue and Iowa circle, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Gen. Fred D. Grant, and mother of the Princess Cantacuzene of Russia, left St. Petersburg April 4 on her way home. Her daughter is much improved in health.

Washington seems full of grip. Mrs. Beckwith, widow of the late Gen. Beckwith, U. S. A., has been ill with it and now her little grandson, Edward Fry, is down with it.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Serrate, of Matanzas, Cuba, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maria Dolores Serrate-Ulmo to Dr. John Hamilton Stowe, U. S. A. The wedding will take place in May.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hall, who has been Adj't.-Gen. Dept. of Puerto Rico since February, 1899, has received much needed change to Chicago as Adj't.-Gen. Dept. of the Lakes. He had typhoid fever a month ago.

The U. S. S. Buffalo was placed in commission at the Navy Yard, New York, April 1, and Capt. Charles F. Hutchins took command of the vessel, which is to be used as a training ship.

Guy V. Henry Post of the Order of Spanish-American War Veterans organized April 4, at Broad and Pearl streets, New York. Major Putnam Bradlee Strong presided.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending April 4: Major Moses Harris, U. S. A.; Col. John L. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. deL. Lafitte, U. S. A.; Engineer C. F. Nagle, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, U. S. N., Col. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., Prof. E. R. Johnston and ex-United States Senator Samuel Pasco, members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, arrived at New York, April 3, aboard the Atlas line steamship Alleghany, from Central America.

The Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has been awarded to Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, O. The medal is given for exceptionally valuable researches and developments along the lines of heat and light, and Mr. Brush won it by the development of the arc lamp, dynamo, and lighting system.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn, with Rear Admiral Watson on board, arrived at Yokohama April 3. She will remain there until Rear Admirals Remey and Kempf arrive from San Francisco, when there will be an exchange of flagships and a transfer of the command of the Asiatic station from Admiral Watson to Admiral Remey. Admiral Watson will change his flag from the Brooklyn to the Baltimore and return home in the latter.

William E. Slaughter, of Louisiana, a clerk in the office of the Paymaster-General of the Navy, has been arrested by postoffice inspectors for alleged fraud on the Government. Slaughter had charge of the mailing business of the Naval Pay Bureau, and is reported to be responsible for the loss of between \$600 and \$700 worth of postage stamps. He has been in the Government service about two years and has a young wife.

Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., remains on duty with the U. S. Fish Commission, and although this officer was sixty-five years old on the fourteenth of the present month he cannot be retired for age, but can remain on the active list until death or physical disability. Lieut. Platt has done excellent service while attached to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, but will probably not be disturbed from his present duty.

The Senate has passed pension bills granting an increase to \$50 per month to Clara H. Inch, widow of Philip Inch, late commodore, U. S. N., and to Rebecca Paulding Meade, widow of Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade; an increase to \$40 per month to Fanny R. Robertson, widow of James M. Robertson, late major, 3d U. S. Art.; and a pension of \$30 per month to Fanny M. Hayes, widow of John B. Hayes, late captain and brevet major, 19th U. S. Inf.

Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., was in New York City this week on business connected with the National Rough Rider Military Encampment to be held in Shenandoah Valley, Colo. Gen. Sumner states the encampment will be inaugurated next June. Gov. Thomas is the official head of the organization, while Gen. Sumner is its military head. Associated with them as a Board of Governors are Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. V., Col. S. K. Hoops, of Denver, and C. D. Gurley, of New York. The site is 400 miles from Denver.

Dr. William L. Kneeler and Dr. Douglas F. Duval, who were orderer from West Point to duty upon the hospital ship "Missouri," in her voyage around the world, have just been ordered from San Francisco to Manila. Dr. Kneeler sails upon the "Hancock" as surgeon of the Philippine Commission, to which he was appointed by the Secretary of War, and Dr. Duval upon the "Grant," in command of a large detachment of the Hospital Corps. Both officers are to report upon the "Missouri" upon completion of present duties.

Just prior to the time of sailing of the transport Sumner from New York to Manila it was found that it would be impossible for her to comfortably accommodate all of the troops assigned. In consequence, about 225 men and six junior officers were detached from the ship and ordered to San Francisco to take passage on the Hancock, which is due to leave that port on April 15. The following were the officers detached from the Sumner and ordered to San Francisco in charge of the enlisted men detached from the Sumner and who will sail for Manila on the Hancock: 2d Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. K. La Motte, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. De C. Hall, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. P. Darnall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav.

Major-Gen. Shafter has informed the War Department that Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., had surrendered at San Francisco to answer charges of absence without leave and forgery. It is alleged that he forged the necessary endorsement in the monthly salary check of his clerk and retained the proceeds, \$100. Capt. Deming is from Buffalo, N. Y. His father is said to be a railroad president, residing in Buffalo, and prior to entering the Army the accused officer was general manager of the road. He was appointed Captain and Commissary in the Volunteers on May 17, 1898, and served with Gen. Garretson's brigade in the Puerto Rican campaign. Gen. Brooke and Gen. Garretson commanded him for his services and urged the War Department to give him a commission in the regular army.

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PERSONALS.

Surg. John W. Ross, U. S. N., is at Ross View, Montgomery Co., Tenn.

Major D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., has left Augusta, Me., for Sand Hills, Augusta Ga.

Capt. Geo. W. McIver, 7th Inf., U. S. A., is at Camp Bacon, Walker, Minn.

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Tilton, U. S. A., is now located at 1010 South 49th street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Major L. A. Abbott, U. S. A., is at Williams-town, Vt.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for the Iroquois, Atlantic City, N. J.

Major P. St. Clare Murphy, U. S. M. C., commands the marines at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Chicago is making extensive preparations for the reception of Admiral Dewey on May 1. U. S. troops and vessels are expected to participate.

Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Norton, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence at the capital, his address being 1825 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Major Geo. Shorkey, U. S. A., has arrived in New York City from Florida, his address being 336 East 77th street.

Lieut.-Col. C. P. Porter, U. S. M. C., has, since his retirement last fall, made his residence in Washington, D. C. His address is in care of Marine headquarters.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Naval Attaché at London, was presented to the Prince of Wales at a levee at St. James Palace, April 2.

Miss Florence Peterson daughter of Major J. J. Peterson, Spanish interpreter with Gen. Otis in the Philippines, was married April 3, at Huntington, W. Va., to Mr. Herbert C. Brooks of Brooklyn.

A Boston correspondent writes that a movement has been started in Massachusetts to procure funds for donation to Mrs. Henry, widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.

Dr. J. M. Shepherd, son of late Brig.-Gen. Oliver L. Shepherd, U. S. A., recently appointed A. A. Surg., U. S. A., expects to leave San Francisco April 20 for the Philippines.

Lieut. Robert L. Russell, U. S. N., has taken charge of the Navy Recruiting Station at 80 South street, New York City, and a number of promising recruits have already been secured.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Nauman, U. S. N., is in charge of the construction of the machinery and boilers for the cruiser Cleveland in process of building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., is now in command of the auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, and the latest mail address given for that ship is Cartagena, Colombia.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Col. O. H. Ernst, C. E. Professor, E. R. Johnson and Mr. S. Pasco of the Isthmian Canal Commission, arrived in New York this week from Central America and went on to Washington.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Clayton, U. S. A., only son of the late Major Henry Clayton, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion; so is J. H. K. Davis, eldest son of Major J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art.

Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., son of Major Eben Swift, Puerto Rican regiment (Captain 5th Cav.), is visiting at Washington Barracks, D. C., preliminary to starting for San Juan to join the Puerto Rican regiment in which he has been appointed.

Lieut. P. N. Olmsted, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Portland, O., and also to act as inspector of equipment during the construction of the torpedo boats 8, 12, 13 and 20 at Seattle, Wash.

Brig.-Gen. A. E. Bates and Majors H. S. Kilbourne and J. M. Carson met in New York City this week en route to San Francisco as a board to inquire into facts relating to fitting up an equipment of the hospital ships Missouri and Relief.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Henry S. Pritchett was elected president of the institution to succeed President Crafts, resigned. Dr. Pritchett was superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The following officers of the Navy are senior in their respective grades to March 30, 1900: Capt. Merrill Miller, Comdr. M. R. S. MacKenzie, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoreses, Lieut. Albert Gleaves and Lieut. (junior grade) Jas. S. Carter.

Commodore Summerville Nicholson, U. S. N., retired, resides in Washington most of the year, preferring the winter temperatures of the capital to those of points farther north. It is his intention to spend a large part of the coming summer among the mountain resorts of Virginia.

Comdr. N. E. Niles, U. S. N., is in charge of the equipment department of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will probably remain at that station until his tour of shore duty is completed. Comdr. Niles has given great satisfaction to the bureau he represents by the business methods introduced in the transaction of affairs at that station.

A recent rumor which reported that Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. John W. Crawford and Lieut. H. H. Caldwell will start for Europe in April for an extended tour of Great Britain and the Continent, to last all summer, was effectually disposed of by Lieut. Caldwell by the statement that Admiral Dewey has not the slightest idea of going to Europe this summer.

Comdr. W. B. Newman, U. S. N., retired, has taken up a residence in Hackensack, N. J., his address being 197 Passaic street. Mrs. and Miss Webster, wife and daughter of Comdr. Harry Webster, U. S. N., have joined him at Richmond, Va., and are located at 305 West Franklin. Comdr. Newman was retired for age in November, 1896.

We have received two interesting photographs of the cadets of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, who are commanded by Col. B. P. Runkle, U. S. A., retired. They are evidently a well-drilled and intelligent set of young men and women. The male and female students do not form one military organization. The male students constitute a battalion, and have an Armory which is, with one exception, the largest and best appointed in the State. The young ladies are organized in a company, and have their own drill hall, a room 75 by 50 feet, which is also used for receptions and other social functions. The Board of Trustees authorized the instruction of the young ladies because of the physical benefit they would derive from it, and the rapidity with which they learn, and the beautiful grace and precision of their movements are, we are informed, something worth copying, to say the least. There is no better training than military drill for developing strength and grace in either men or women.

Major J. P. Story, Art. Inspector, left New York April 3 on a short trip to Key West, Fla.

Capt. G. F. Barney, Q. M., 2d Art., is on a short visit to the United States on leave from Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. H. L. Steele, 7th Art., of Fort Greble, R. I., visited New Bedford, Mass., this week, afterwards returning to his post.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, gave birth to a girl at the Palace, Havana, March 29. It is stated this is the first baby ever born in the Palace.

Lieut. C. P. Townsend, Puerto Rico regiment, now at Shawneetown, Ills., is expected at Governors Island, N. Y., in a few days en route to join his regiment.

Asst.-Surgeon C. R. Darnall, U. S. Army, lately on duty at Fort Schuyler, left New York this week for San Francisco en route to Manila.

Secretary of War Root will shortly make a trip to Puerto Rico, and in the summer will visit military posts in the West and Northwest.

Among those arriving in New York recently from Cuba were Major E. D. Judd, U. S. A., Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, U. S. N., and Professor A. E. Frye, Superintendent of Public Schools, Cuba.

Col. S. M. Whitside, commanding the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, and other army officers, acted as honorary pall bearers at the funeral April 1 of Major Valiente, of Santiago.

Professor Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., retired, will spend a large portion of the present year abroad, his health being better on the continent than in Washington. His address, however, will continue to be 1620 P street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rutherford Corbin, son of Gen. H. C. Corbin, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Philippine Commission, headed by Judge William Taft, Chairman.

The "Architects' and Builders' Magazine" for April contains the "Reconstruction of the U. S. Naval Academy" by Ernest Flagg, architect, extracted from the proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute, with many fine illustrations.

The Companionship of the Bath has been bestowed upon Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of Her Majesty's ship Powerful, and Capt. Percy M. Scott, of Her Majesty's ship Terrible, for services rendered in the military operations in South Africa.

Lieut. Terrell, U. S. M. C., who was detached from the Training Station and ordered to the Philippines, has been ordered to return to duty at the Training Station and there is pleasant comments on all sides on account of the officer's return to the station.—Newport Herald.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Marie Pitts to Lieut. Richard Malcolm Cutts, U. S. M. C. Miss Pitts is the daughter of the late James Harris Pitts, M. D., of Canada, and niece of Mrs. Drake, wife of Comdr. Drake, U. S. N., who is now stationed at Mare Island. Lieut. Cutts is the only son of the late Comdr. Cutts, U. S. N., and is also on duty at Mare Island.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stearns, of Waltham, Mass., will be glad to congratulate them on the birth of a lovely baby girl, born March 31, at their home on 24 Vernon street. Mrs. Stearns is the elder daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Weaver, of the 1st Art., and her marriage to the young Boston lawyer last year deprived the Army of one of its charming girls.

Hazard Stevens, late Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. V., has in press a biography of his father, Maj.-Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly Sept. 1, 1862. He was a graduate of the Military Academy, Governor of Washington Territory, and an officer of our army during the civil war, whose brilliant record up to the time of his death gave proof of his unusual ability as a soldier.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cotton left Mare Island March 26 for San Francisco en route to Washington, where Capt. Cotton will be promoted to Rear Admiral and assigned to duty as president of the retiring board. As the Amador moved down the bay every steam whistle sounded a farewell to the popular officer and his wife. As the steamer passed the Independence the crew gave three hearty cheers for their old commander.—Vallejo Chronicle.

According to newspaper report Admiral Dewey is in danger of being subpoenaed as witness in a lawsuit to testify as to his own personal appearance. A Chicago firm in preparation for his visit to that city ordered 5,000 Dewey medals from a New York concern. These medals, it is said, represent the Admiral with a wart on his nose, and the Chicago firm refused to accept them. As a result suit has been started by the New Yorkers, who say they will be able to demonstrate that the gallant Admiral has such a facial blemish.

Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., from the "Gazette" of that city, of March 29, are: Naval Constructor J. G. Tawresey is rapidly regaining his health. Capt. T. H. Low, U. S. M. C., is restricted to his bed by illness. Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., has taken up his residence in the Yard. Pay Director Edward Bellows, U. S. N., who has been ill with the grip, was much improved in health on March 27. Civil Engineer L. E. Gregory is getting everything ready to push the outside work.

The New York "Press" says: "Young McLean, who has sailed for the Philippines to become secretary to Admiral Kempff, is one of the most expert divers of the Navy and one of the few officers who can dive at all. He could write a rattling article on submarine views and experiences. In the Philippines he will be rarely useful when our forces take possession of the famous pearl fisheries as he can go down with the natives and investigate the bottom of the sea. The versatility of our Navy officers is extraordinary. They seem up to any task, equal to any occasion." Mr. McLean would seem to be an excellent man to have attached to a vessel engaged in deep sea sounding.

Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 10th U. S. Cav., commands the District of Santiago, Cuba, with headquarters at Santiago. His personal and departmental staff are as follows: Personal staff—1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., A. A. D. C. Departmental staff—Major George Andrews, A. A. G., U. S. A., Adj't Gen.; Major George K. McGunagle, 3d Inf., Acting Insp. Gen.; Major George M. Dunn, J. A., U. S. V., J. A.; Major James B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M.; Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, A. C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary, Depot and Purchasing Commissary; in charge of ice plant; Major Valery Harvard, Surg., U. S. A., Chief Surg.; Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surgeon, U. S. V., Med. Insp. of Departments; Major Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., Chief Paymaster; Major John R. Lynch, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., in charge of office, Chief Paymaster during absence of Major Robert S. Smith; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 5th Inf., Acting Engineer Officer; 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 5th Inf., Acting Ord. Officer; 1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Signal Officer.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, awaiting orders, has for present address Washington, D. C.

Major D. N. Bash, U. S. A., residing at 212 Randolph avenue, Peoria, Ill., reached his 70th birthday on April 1.

Col. Charles Bird, Q. M. Department, has returned to Washington, D. C., after a trip around the world inspecting the transport service.

Lieut. D. T. Moore, 15th Inf., left Governor's Island, N. Y., this week on a short visit to friends at Anniston, Ala.

Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., left Governors Island this week to join Co. I. of his regiment at Fort Ontario to go with it to Seattle, thence to Alaska, towards the end of May next.

The garrison at Baracoa, Cuba, consists of the following: Capt. W. H. Chatfield, 1st Lieut. H. E. Knight, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Wright, 5th Inf., and A. A. Surg. M. Vaughan.

Capt. S. R. T. Yeatman, A. I. Lasseigne and W. S. Biddle and Lieut. R. Field, 14th Inf., and a battalion of that regiment left Manila for the United States on the Sherman April 1.

The Smithsonian Institution announces the receipt at the National Zoological Park of a specimen of Philippine deer from Abra province, Luzon, presented by Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., U. S. A.

Capt. W. L. Kneadler, the Medical Corps, U. S. A., has been detailed as Surgeon of the Philippine Commission, and will sail with the Commission on the U. S. Transport Hancock for Manila on the 15th of April.

Capt. J. M. T. Partello, 5th U. S. Inf., commands at Guantanamo, Cuba, and with him making up the garrison are 2d Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 5th Inf., commanding Co. H, 1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, on duty as commissary, and A. A. Surg. J. M. Espin.

1st Lieut. L. Hardeman, 10th Cav., commands the post of Bayano, Cuba, and Troop M. 2d Lieut. C. O. Farmer, 10th Cav., is also on duty with him, being in charge of all Staff Departments. The medical officer on duty is A. A. Surg. R. E. Austin.

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., received a most enthusiastic reception when he, accompanied by his staff, visited the Military Athletic Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the evening of March 31. The various troops of all arms passed in review before him and he expressed himself as delighted with the occasion.

The following promotions have been made in the Navy by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Day: Capt. Silas Terry to be a Rear-Admiral, Comdr. James H. Dayton to be a Captain, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Turner to be a Commander, Lieut. (senior grade) Edward E. Wright to be a Lieutenant-Commander, and Lieut. (junior grade) Wm. D. Brotherton to be a Lieutenant (senior grade).

Major Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., commands the post of Manzanillo, Cuba. Other officers on duty with him being Capt. P. E. Tripple, Capt. Chas. H. Grierson, 1st Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 2d Lieut. F. R. McCoy, 1st Lieut. Geo. Vidmer, 2d Lieut. L. B. Kromer, Capt. G. H. Macdonald, all of the 10th Cav.; Asst. Surg. Jas. R. Church and A. A. Surg. E. F. Horr and Chaplain Wm. T. Anderson, U. S. A.

Lord Roberts is known all over the world as "Bobs," while Lord Kitchener of Khartoum is seldom spoken of by his intimates as anything but K. of K. Col. Baden-Powell was known at Eton by his affectionate appellation of "Old Bathing-Towel"; Sir Claude de Crespigny is known as "Creepy"; the Duke of Westminster as "Ben d'Or"; Col. Byron, who is A.D.C. to Lord Roberts, as "the strong man"; and the Duke of Cambridge is known as "George Ranger."

The following officers of the Quartermaster's Department are on duty in the Department of Santiago, Cuba: Capt. Charles M. Augur, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Q. M.; Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Purchasing and Depot Q. M., Gibara; Capt. Samuel V. Ham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Purchasing and Depot Q. M., Nuevitas; Capt. William S. Scott, A. Q. M., U. S. V., absent with leave; Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V., in charge of land and ocean transportation, Santiago de Cuba; Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M., District of Puerto Principe; Capt. Laurence C. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., M. and Com. U. S. Transport "Wright."

Major Jesse C. Chance, 5th U. S. Inf., commands the post of Morro Castle near Santiago, Cuba, and also the regiment at present, Col. Comba being on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Lieut.-Col. Hooton being absent on two months' leave. With Major Chance, according to the March roster, were Major G. P. Borden, Capt. S. M. Hackney, Capt. J. E. Normoyle, Capt. W. F. Martin, Capt. W. P. Burnham, 1st Lieuts. R. E. Ingram, Geo. N. Bomford and T. A. Pearce, 2d Lieuts. P. W. Beck, Geo. R. Armstrong and H. E. Yates, all of the 5th Inf.; Asst. Surgs. Jas. G. McKay and W. T. Davidson, U. S. A.

The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has arranged for interesting exercises in connection with the Annual Congress of the National Society, to be held in New York, April 29, 30 and May 1. The banquet will be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The president of the Empire State Society, Robert B. Roosevelt, will preside. Among the distinguished guests who have definitely accepted are Major-General Nelson A. Miles. If public business does not prevent, the society has reason to expect the presence of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General of the United States, Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Gov. Theodore Roosevelt.

The approaching marriage of Mr. William Corcoran Eustis to Miss Edith Morton recalls to "Town Topics" the romance in the life of the groom's grandmother. She was Miss Louise Morris, daughter of Commodore Morris and sister of Capt. George Upham Morris, who went down with his ship in Hampton Roads after firing a last broadside at the Merrimac. The Morrises, like most naval families, were proud and poor. One day it happened that through her chamber lattice the young lady saw a handsome house painter giddily perched on a staging that swayed not far from her window. He, it is said, saw—Well, the result of frequent visions was fascination and elopement. As may be imagined, this marriage was a bitter disappointment to Commodore Morris, and although he possessed little property from which to disinherit her, he refused for a long time to grant forgiveness. He never learned to like his son-in-law, who was always treated with disdainful contempt by the popular George Upham, then a midshipman. But the house painter developed a knack for money-getting, and as a banker acquired an amount of wealth that brought him social position and gave him the power to make William W. Corcoran noted for his public benefactions. Miss Louise Corcoran married Hon. James B. Eustis, late Minister to Spain and then a member of Congress. He is the father of Miss Eustis and of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

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Lieut. E. T. Conley, 21st Inf., on sick leave from the Philippines, is visiting at Fairland, Md.

Paymaster Jas. B. Houston, U. S. N., has gone to Thompsonville, Conn.

Major W. C. Shannon, U. S. A., has changed his address from Phoenix, Ariz., to 2232 Sherman avenue, Omaha, Neb.

A Manila correspondent writes: "Gen. J. P. Bell's famous volunteer regiment, the 36th, is suffering from an epidemic. Lieut. E. Tourey and Lieut. G. Wing, both of whom were from Tennessee, and several soldiers have died."

Capt. Thomas Perry, U. S. N., the efficient Naval Secretary of the U. S. Light House Board, Treasury Department, occupied pleasant quarters at 2002 R street, Washington, D. C. Capt. Perry has become a prominent member of the Army and Navy Club.

Thomas Hill, M. D., U. S. A., retired, is recovering from a severe illness of some months' duration, much to the gratification of the large clientele he has in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton and the west end of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Hill is residing at 88th street and 4th avenue, Brooklyn.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Col. Edward Moale, Lieut. B. H. Pope, Lieut. F. B. Davis, Capt. R. R. Steedman, Lieut. G. A. Nugent, Grand Hotel; Lieut. W. E. Locke, St. Denis; Lieut. L. P. Schindel, Grand Union; Gen. O. O. Howard, Buckingham.

Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. L. Dyer, U. S. N., remains attached to the U. S. S. Yankton at Gibara, Cuba, and finds the climate of that port far from being as disagreeable as had been represented. With proper care in diet an American can retain his health as completely as in most places in the United States.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. W. Olcott, U. S. N., has assumed the duty recently assigned him as examining medical officer for the U. S. Naval Recruiting Station at Detroit, Mich. Dr. Olcott expresses much pleasure with the duty, and in all probability will remain there until spring.

Capt. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, on duty in the Philippines, in addition to other duties, has been detailed to take charge and operate the Manila and Dagupan Railway, with the assistance of other officers and details of enlisted men of the Army. The order in connection with this duty will be found under our Army heading.

Payer Director Casper Schenck, U. S. N., retired, has a pleasant house in Annapolis, Md., where he and his family reside, save during the heated term of the summer. Notwithstanding his advanced age the jolly Paymaster is as fond of his joke as ever, and delights in the recital of adventures and happenings during his long naval career.

The Military Service Institution has outgrown its quarters on Governors Island, and is now arranging to establish its war library and museums in New York City. Gen. Merritt is chairman of the committee to arrange for the change. The plan is to erect a building at a cost of \$150,000 in the city and enlarge the exhibits in the museum, as well as increase the number of books in the library.

W. C. Endsley, brother-in-law of Abner McKinley, recently enlisted in the Army, was sent to Fort Wood and thence to Manila on the Sumner. The press has much elaborated the circumstance, on account of the prominence of his relatives, but there is nothing in it except that he had been a little wild and joined the Army, with a view to toning down under disciplinary conditions.

The Automobile Club of America held its first formal dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 2, in honor of Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his associates forming the special "temporary commission" to report upon a plan for the construction of a trans-continental highway. The full commission in the matter is as follows: Gen. Miles, Chairman; Francis E. Stanley, of Newton, Mass.; Col. Peter Michie, Professor at the U. S. Military Academy; Col. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. Samuel E. Tillman, Professor at the U. S. Military Academy, and Col. John Jacob Astor.

Advices from Norfolk, Va., announce that Admiral and Mrs. Barker entertained a few of their friends very delightfully at a dinner at their residence in the Navy Yard on Tuesday, March 27. Among the guests were Mrs. Barker and Miss Barker, of Boston; Major and Mrs. Doyen and Capt. Niles, U. S. N.; Miss Violet and Rosamond Niles. On the same day in the evening Lieut. W. G. Gilmer, U. S. N., entertained his friends at a delightful whist party, given on board the Franklin. Those playing were: Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Miss Bessie Chamberlain, Miss Patty Taylor, Miss Virginia Wise, Miss Bessie Allyn, Miss Ruth Ferebee, Miss Elizabeth Launder, Miss Mary Bell White, Mr. George Loyall, Mr. Pearson Williams, Mr. George Moss, Judge A. R. Hanckel, Lieut. Stanworth, U. S. N.; Dr. Shippey, U. S. N., and Lieut. Gilmer.

The San Francisco "Argonaut," referring to the late Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., who was killed October 5, 1898, in a fight with Indians at Leech Lake, Minn., says: "Gen. Lawton owned a ranch near Redlands, Cal., which was mortgaged at the time of his death. Major Wilkinson also owned a ranch near Redlands, which is burdened with a mortgage. Mrs. Wilkinson, since the loss of her husband, has been unable to pay the interest on \$1,000 due on the home, and is about to lose it. Major Wilkinson died on the field of battle. His widow cannot get the pension of twenty dollars a month to which she is entitled from a 'grateful country,' and poverty stares her in the face. This neglect and delay call for something more severe than criticism. The widow has had much to complain of, but has suffered silently until imperative need is at her door. The government cannot afford such neglect of its most sacred duty."

Mrs. Russell Sage, writing in the New York "Evening Journal" of Miss Helen Gould says: "One of the most commendable charitable works is one that she may be said to have originated, the establishment of a haven for the sailors of the United States Navy—a home where they may really feel at home, one to which they already turn with genuine happiness." The work of this home at 167 Sands street, Brooklyn, is being done by the International Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., which really had its start in the association houses. Miss Gould has done so much to organize at the terminals of the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest. Miss Gould has also done much for the soldiers in the Philippines. Mrs. Sage adds: "Of all the Gould family, Miss Helen Gould possesses more of the characteristics of her father. She has the most conscientious and clear ideals of any woman I know. With these she has a remarkable discernment and acumen. She is most desirous of helping those who really need help, whether it be one kind or another. The soldiers and sailors are the ones she wishes to aid particularly. Indeed, the united service has no stronger friend in the world than Miss Helen Gould."

THE MACABEBO BATTALION.

The organization of a battalion of native Macabebes to serve with our Army in the Philippines is a recognition of the fidelity and activity of these people, who have shown a lasting friendship for our soldiers and a practical sympathy with the objects of our campaign in Luzon. Their practical co-operation as scouts with the forces under General Otis has been a standing refutation of the claim of the Aguinaldists that they represented the unanimous voice of the natives. The habitat of the Macabebes is the section of country about Malolos, and as soon as our Army established itself in the former capital of the rebels in the summer of 1899, it was found that these natives could be depended on for the most arduous and difficult service. In their knowledge of the country and of the methods of the rebels and in their endurance, they were valuable adjuncts and more than once have vindicated the wisdom of Gen. Otis in utilizing their services by placing guns in their hands. The work of training these scouts into shape as a real fighting force has largely devolved upon Lieut. Matthew A. Batson of the 4th Cav., whose intelligent efforts in that direction have met with such practical demonstrations of success. The Lieutenant has been in Washington these latter days and no doubt the reports he brought of the assistance rendered by his dark-hued auxiliaries had much to do with the widening of their sphere of co-operation. When Lieut. Batson returns to Manila to raise the battalion he will do so with the rank of Major. The captains and first lieutenants will be Americans, the 2d lieutenants and non-coms. Macabebes.

Lieut. Batson has recently rendered to the War Department a report dealing with the organization and operations of the scouts, from September 1 to November 19, 1899, at which date he was wounded and relieved from the command. On August 31 Lieut. Batson was directed by an order from General Lawton to report at his headquarters and draw up plans for the organization of a company of Macababe scouts to consist of one hundred men. He recommended a company with one captain, one lieutenant, one first sergeant, one Q. M. sergeant, six sergeants and eight native corporals and ninety-two privates; the sergeants to be also appointed from the natives after the company was organized.

"The pay should be on the same scale as that for our own troops, but in Mex. instead of gold. The rations practically the same as for our troops. The uniform at present the same. To avoid their fire being mistaken at any time for that of the insurgents, they should be armed with U. S. magazine carbines. The commanding officer should have authority to impress or purchase or rent a sufficient number of bancas for the transportation of the company. These bancas can be purchased for from \$5 to 10 Mex. each. He should also be provided with an interpreter who can speak English, Spanish and either Tagalog or Pampanga. Contract required should contain as few provisions as possible."

Lieut. Batson was authorized by Gen. Lawton to organize the company of scouts upon the plans submitted, which he proceeded to do. He was materially assisted in the work of organization and equipment by Sergt. James Conway of the 4th Cav. In connection with the enrollment of the natives Lieut. Batson says in his report: "Among the men who presented themselves for enrollment were a number who had served as subalterns and non-commissioned officers in Col. Blanco's regiment. These were as a rule intelligent men and understood Spanish. I made the company non-commissioned officers all from this class instead of putting in white soldiers, as originally proposed."

After the enlistment of the first company of scouts Lieut. Batson was directed to organize two additional companies, which were placed under the command of Lieuts. Quinlan and Boutelle, U. S. A. After the organization was completed the commanding officer, accompanied by two of the companies of the scouts, proceeded to the town of Arayat and reported to General Young for duty with his division. The first engagement of the natives is graphically described in the official report of Lieut. Batson in which he says:

"The conduct of my officers and men during this engagement was all that could be expected of any troops. Their bravery was superb. The insurgents were in a strong position, having for the most part Mauser rifles, and, according to the statement of their commanding officer, an average of 90 rounds of ammunition to the man. I particularly noticed the conspicuous gallantry and bravery of Lieut. Henry M. Boutelle, 3d Art., as he led the charge of his company on the stone sugar house against a heavy fire and captured it. Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 11th Cav., displayed extraordinary coolness and led the charge on the left against a heavy fire from the trenches."

Dr. M. S. Simpson and Mr. Fedrico Fernandez were both conspicuous on the firing line. Dr. Simpson was present when Private Musgna, 2d Co., was shot through the head, in advance of the firing line, and personally carried him to a protected place and rendered all the service he could for him. Mr. Fernandez never once sought cover, but walked back and forth along the line repeating my commands in the native tongue.

"Just before the charge I noticed Private Rafael Manugud, 1st Co., run forward of the line and mount a stump about four feet high and repeatedly fire down into the trenches. I also noticed many other acts of unusual bravery, but was afterwards unable to identify the men."

Lieutenant Quinlan reports as having seen one scout attack three armed insurgents, killing them and securing their rifles.

I recommend that Lieut. Boutelle be advanced by brevet one grade in the regular Army, and that Lieut. Quinlan be advanced one grade by brevet in the Volunteer service, and that Dr. Simpson and Private Rafael Manugud and Interpreter Fernandez be each granted a medal of honor for the acts above specified."

Lieut. Batson in his report describes the many engagements in which his companies of Macabebes took part, stating that in every instance they made a most creditable showing. At one of the battles Lieutenant Boutelle was killed while leading his men. The bravery of this officer is several times mentioned in the report. In conclusion the commanding officer of the scouts says in his report: "I beg to call the attention of the brigade commander to the excellent service of all the officers who have been on duty with the Macababe scouts. Lieutenant Quinlan has, next to myself, been longest on duty with them, and had his company in an excellent state of discipline. I recommend that he be advanced by brevet to captain of volunteers, and for their gallantry in leading a detachment across the Aringay river against a heavy fire, I recommend that both he and Lieutenant Fanluker be awarded a medal of honor."

Lieutenant M. S. Simpson, A. A. Surg., had rendered most valuable services. I have known him on

many occasions to dismount and have some sick men placed on his horse. No man has ever been wounded with the command that Dr. Simpson has not been among the first to reach him. I recommend that he be nominated for captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. V.

"Lieuts. Hall, Chadwick and McMillan have been on duty with the scouts but a short time, but have rendered most valuable services. Corporal Conway has rendered valuable services in handling supplies, etc., and nearly all the paper work of the command had been handled by him. I recommend him for consideration.

"I think this expedition has fully demonstrated the loyalty, bravery and endurance of the Macabebes as soldiers, and I recommend that a regiment of cavalry be organized from the Macababe tribe."

THE ARMY.

ELIJAH ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 5, FEB. 2, 1900, 1ST DIV., 5TH CORPS.

The station of Calamba is designated as the location for a base hospital, and depot of medicinal supplies for the First Division. Maj. George H. Penrose, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Division Hospital at Calamba.

G. O. 8, FEB. 4, 1900, 1ST DIV., 5TH CORPS.

The Lake District, established by G. O. 27, H. Q. A., First Division, Eighth Army Corps, dated July 30, 1899, is discontinued.

G. O. 9, FEB. 5, 1900, 1ST DIV., 5TH CORPS.

Hereafter when transportation is needed for the purpose of conveying sick or disabled men to the First Reserve Hospital, the regimental surgeon making the request for such transportation will state the number of men to be carried and the nature of their disability. The surgeon will also either remain himself, or require one of his assistants to remain, at the place designated, to direct the loading of the sick or disabled men in the ambulance.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Bates:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 10, FEB. 6, 1900, 1ST DIV., 5TH CORPS.

Second Lieut. W. B. Cowin, 3d Cav., Aid-de-Camp, is appointed Ordnance Officer of this Division.

G. O. 22, FEB. 10, 1900, M. G. P. L.

The following ports will be open for trade on Feb. 14, 1900, viz.: Tabaco and Gubat.

G. O. 23, FEB. 10, 1900, M. G. P. L.

Capt. William L. Sibert, C. E., while performing the duties already imposed upon him, will also take charge of and operate the Manila and Dagupan Railway, furnishing such transportation service as army needs require, and will open up the same to public traffic, both passenger and freight, in so far as means at hand permit. This labor to be temporary and to continue only until the time the Railway Company may consent to receive and operate the road. Captain Sibert will be addressed while performing this temporary duty as Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Railway.

Two companies of Infantry—to be hereafter designated—one to be stationed at Dagupan and one at Manila, will be assigned to guard duty on the several trains passing over the road, and will be placed under Capt. Sibert's command and supervision.

That portion of the Engineer Battalion not permanently attached to the First and Second Divisions will be utilized as demands necessitate in maintaining and operating the road, when its services are not required in military movements.

To assist Capt. Sibert in this management, the following officers will report to him for duty in the several capacities hereinafter designated:

First Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., as Treasurer and Disbursing Officer; First Lieut. John J. Haisch, 36th Inf., U. S. V., as General Freight Agent; and First Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., as General Passenger Agent.

Other necessary officials for the road will be detailed from time to time as occasions require.

Capt. Sibert will appoint to less responsible positions such civilians as demands necessitate and will request from these Headquarters details from enlisted men to perform such railway duties of minor importance as they may be able to perform and with which they can be entrusted, selecting from the organizations of Engineers and Infantry under his charge.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Otis:

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 1, FEB. 1, 1900, DEPT. ALASKA.

In pursuance of authority contained in G. O. No. 8, H. Q. A., A. A. G. O., dated Washington, Jan. 19, 1900, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Alaska.

In pursuance of authority contained in S. O. No. 15, C. S. H. Q. A., dated Jan. 18, 1900, Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., is assigned to duty as Acting Adjutant General of the Department. GEO. M. RANDALL, Colonel 8th Infantry, Commanding.

G. O. 2, FEB. 6, 1900, DEPT. ALASKA.

1st Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th Cav., having reported, is announced as aid-de-camp to the commanding general, Department of Alaska.

G. O. 3, MARCH 18, 1900, DEPT. ALASKA.

In conformity with the requirements of G. O. 8, current series, H. Q. A., A. A. G. O., the headquarters of the Department of Alaska are temporarily established in Seattle, Washington.

G. O. 4, MARCH 19, 1900, DEPT. ALASKA.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surgeon, U. S. A., is announced as chief surgeon, Department of Alaska.

G. O. 5, MARCH 20, 1900, D. CAL.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., is appointed aid-de-camp to the major general commanding.

By command Major Gen. Shafter:

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 6, MARCH 21, 1900, DEPT. COLORADO.

G. O. No. 5, series 1899, D. Colorado, will remain in force and govern for practical instruction of the troops of this command for the present year.

By order of Colo. McGregor:

WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

G. O. 7, MARCH 22, 1900, D. P. R.

1st Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., is appointed member and secretary and treasurer of the Board of Prison Control, vice 1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav., relieved to enable him to accompany his troop to the United States.

G. O. 8, MARCH 22, 1900, D. P. R.

Relates to defining the jurisdiction of police courts.

CIRCULAR 12, MARCH 17, D. P. R.

Directs the forwarding of a list of the names of all surety, fire, life and building and loan companies doing business in the cities or towns at or in which they are located, together with the full name of their local agents, their local agents.

April 7, 1900.

G. O. 1, MARCH 24, 1900, D. DAKOTA.

Prescribes instructions as contemplated by A. R. 220, to govern the practical instruction of the troops of this command in drills and other military exercises during the current season.

CIRCULAR 2, MARCH 25, 1900, DEPT. TEXAS.

Invites the attention of post commanders to A. R. 138, as amended by G. O. 75, A. G. O., 1897, especially so much as relates to the note of explanation stating the fact of non-payment and return of money, which should be made on the roll, verified by the signature of the witnessing officer.

G. O. 28, MARCH 29, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Relates to the establishment of the Division of the Philippines. An advance copy of the order was published in the Army and Navy Journal March 31, page 731.

G. O. 5, MARCH 29, 1900, D. ALASKA.

1st Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th Cav., Alide-de-Camp, is announced as Ordnance Officer of the Department.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Handall:

W. P. RICHARDSON, Capt. 8th Inf., A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 1, MARCH 24, 1900, D. CAL.

Gives instructions to artillery officers serving in this department, having under their charge disappearing carriages.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, March 20, 1900:

Thirty-seventh Inf.

Maj. B. Frank Cheatham, 37th Inf., U. S. V., to be colonel, March 13, 1900.

The nominations which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 31, pages 721 and 722, were all confirmed by the Senate on March 31.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 31, 1900:

To be Captains.

1st Lieut. Charles Miller, 10th Inf., Feb. 2, 1900, vice French, 2d Inf., retired.

1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 8th Inf., Feb. 3, 1900, vice Frost, 2d Inf., appointed paymaster, U. S. A., who resigns his line commission only.

1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th Inf., Feb. 5, 1900, vice Smith, 19th Inf., deceased.

10 to 1st Lieutenants.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 22d Inf., Feb. 2, 1900, vice Miller, 16th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., Feb. 3, 1900, vice Seyburn, 8th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Etzelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf., Feb. 5, 1900, vice Murphy, 10th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., Feb. 11, 1900, vice Munton, 12th Inf., deceased.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant.

Gustave Moret, o. Puerto Rico (late A. A. Surg., U. S. A.), March 30, 1900, to fill an original vacancy, Puerto Rico regiment, U. S. V. Inf.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Isl. and N. Y. Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vol.

The division of Cuba is divided into four departments, as follows:

1. Dept. of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Dept. of Havana.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A.

3. Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Headquarters, Matanzas. Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

4. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.—Headquarters, Santiago. Col. S. M. Whitside, 10th Cav., headquarters Santiago, Cuba.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Puerto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V. (Col. 8th Inf.)

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. James M. Bell, U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, 1st Division, for duty. (Feb. 8, D. P. and 8 C.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. George H. Burton, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Inspector-General, Division of Cuba, will proceed on the transport Wright to Jucaro, Cuba, and make a thorough inspection of the Jucaro and Moron Railroad and return to Havana, Cuba. (March 21, D. Cuba.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William H. Miller, U. S. V., A. Q., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara, now at Matanzas, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (March 22, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for further instructions pertaining to his future duties. (March 20, W. D.)

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties at Baltimore, Md., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty. (March 20, W. D.)

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Manilla for duty. (Feb. 7, D. P. and 8 C.)

Asst. Q. M. Sergt. Jas. R. Gillespie, U. S. A., having arrived at Manila, will report to the Chief Q. M. (Feb. 8, D. P. and 8 C.)

Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Lathrop, Missouri, for the purpose of inspecting certain cavalry horses. (March 19, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. John Simpson, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., will proceed to an Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M., Department of Texas, and as Q. M. at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to relieve Major Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., U. S. V., who will retain station at San Antonio, Tex., until further orders. (April 3, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles E. Flynn, U. S. A., will proceed to Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (March 21, D. Cuba.)

Capt. W. S. Scott, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Cleto de Avila and take charge of the Jucaro and Moron Railroad. (March 21, D. Cuba.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major James N. Allison, C. S., Chief Commissary, will proceed about March 20, 1900, to Seattle, Wash., on public business connected with the supply of a party ordered to Cook's Inlet, Alaska. (March 20, D. Col.)

Capt. Ralph Ingalls, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Manaus for station. (April 3, W. D.)

Commissary Sergt. Joseph Froelich, Ft. Yates, North Dakota, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty in department of Alaska. (Sept. 3, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major James H. Hyssell, Surg., U. S. V., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 2, S. O. 31, c. s., D. S. and P. P., vice Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surg., U. S. V., relieved. (March 8, D. S. and P. P.)

A. Surg. Richard Wilson, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed by par. 1, S. O. 30, c. s., D. S. and P. P., vice 1st Lieut. James R. Church, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (March 18, D. S. and P. P.)

A. Surg. Felipe Veranes, U. S. A., will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty in Santiago as sanitary officer. (March 18, D. S. and P. P.)

Hospital Steward Martin Rose, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for treatment and further disposition. (March 16, D. S. and P. P.)

A. Surg. Howard W. Beal, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 20, D. Cal.)

Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved and 2d Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 9th Cav., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Grant, Arizona. (March 22, D. Col.)

A. Surg. Horatio P. Belt, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 24, D. Cal.)

A. Surg. Frank R. Maura, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 30, W. D.)

Par. 18, S. O. 71, March 26, 1900, W. D., relating to A. Surg. Millard Langford, U. S. A., is revoked. (March 31, W. D.)

A. Surg. Edmund Barry, will proceed from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Hamilton, and report to the C. O. for temporary duty. (April 2, D. E.)

A. Surg. F. A. Holliday is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Sullivan's Island, March 27.)

A. Surg. Frank H. Titus, Frederick Pearl, William W. Calhoun and George B. Storey, U. S. A., will report to the chief surgeon. (Feb. 8, D. P. and 8 C.)

A. Surg. E. H. Porter is detailed in charge of Post Exchange. (Ft. Hancock, March 31.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 1, 1900, is granted A. Surg. W. B. McLaughlin, U. S. A., with permission to visit the United States. (March 29, D. H.)

Leave for 7 days is granted A. A. Surg. W. H. Brooks, (Ft. Hamilton, April 2, 1900.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Elger, Jr., Asst.-Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 2, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Patrick P. Vane will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (April 2, W. D.)

The following changes among officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Calvin DeWitt, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty as chief surgeon of the Division of Cuba, and will proceed to New York City for further orders; Major Valery Havard, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as chief surgeon of the division; Major William C. Gorgas, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as chief surgeon of the department. (April 2, W. D.)

A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City for further orders. (April 2, W. D.)

Major Willard S. H. Matthews, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. (April 3, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report before April 15, 1900, for further orders. (March 30, W. D.)

Major Joseph S. Wilkins, additional paymaster, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in New York City, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., before April 15, 1900, for further orders. (March 30, W. D.)

So much of Par. 6, S. O. 73, March 28, 1900, W. D., as relates to Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, U. S. A., is revoked. (April 2, W. D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is hereby granted to Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster of the Division. (March 21, D. Cuba.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, U. S. A., will take station at Washington, D. C., for temporary duty. (March 29, W. D.)

The retirement from active service April 2, 1900, under the provisions of Sec. 1241, Revised Statutes, of Major Frederick A. Mahan, C. of E., U. S. A., upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. (April 2, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergeant William H. Loveland, now at Fort Keogh, Montana, is transferred to Fort Thomas, Ky. (March 31, W. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major Frank Greene, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the Army and return to San Francisco. (March 30, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Capt. Bernard Kelly, Post Chaplain, U. S. A., and Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Ft. Crook, Neb. (March 15, D. M.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A. (April 3, W. D.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

2d Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (March 12, D. S. and P. P.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. S. M. Kocherberger, 2d Cav. (March 27, D. M. and S. C.)

Private James Hussey, Troop F, 2d Cav., pronounced insane, will be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission into the Government Hospital. (March 27, D. M. and S. C.)

Capt. Fred S. Foitz, 2d Cav., acting Inspector general of the department, will proceed from Matanzas to Havana, Cuba, on business connected with the movement of the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations. (March 26, D. M. and S. C.)

Col. Noyes, 2d Cav., in general orders, dated March 23, Santa Clara, Cuba, announces the death of 1st Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, 2d Cav. (Col. 37th U. S. Volunteer Inf.), which occurred at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, March 13, 1900. After giving the record of the deceased Col. Noyes says: "In the death of Col. Wallace, the regiment loses a gallant and accomplished officer and a life full of bright promise for the future."

3D CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

2d Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (April 3, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. CAMILLO C. C. CARR.

1st Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 4th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (April 3, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WM. A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav., is appointed acting commissary of subsistence, for squadron of that regiment while en route to station in the United States. (March 21, D. P. R.)

Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., will report in person to Col. Edward Moale, president of the examining board, at the Army Building, New York City, April 4, for examination as to fitness for transfer to the adjutant general's or inspector general's department. (March 21, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, 5th Cav., will join his troop at Manati, P. R. (March 16, D. P. R.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

1st Lieut. Geo. Williams, 5th Cav., will proceed to the headquarters of his regiment at Puerto Principe. (March 23, D. C.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

The leave granted Major Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., is extended one day. (March 6, D. S. and P. P.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

Sergt. M. A. Lage, M., 1st Art., is detailed instructor of recruits. (Sullivan's Island, April.)

1st Sergt. Paul McLees, D., 1st Art., will proceed to Ft. Barrancas to be examined for position of commissary sergeant. (Jackson Barracks, March 26.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WM. L. HASKIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect April 1, 1900 is granted Capt. George F. Barney, R. Q. M., 2d Art., with permission to visit the United States. (March 26, D. H.)

Capt. H. M. Rogers, 2d Art., is appointed summary court. (Ft. Monroe, March 26.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

The department commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art., aid, will proceed to San Diego Barracks, California, making the annual inspection of that post and Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. (March 24, D. C.)

Sergt. Lucius W.

10TH INFANTRY—COL. EZRA P. EWERS.

Drum Major Santagapita Luca, 10th Inf., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba. (Ft. Columbus, April 2.) Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Henry Kirby, Adj't., 10th Inf. (March 27, D. M. and S. C.) Leave for ten days, to take effect about April 1, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Safrana, 10th Inf. (March 23, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Sergt. John H. Necker, Co. D, 10th Inf., will proceed from Cardenas to Matanzas, Cuba, April 2, 1900, for examination to determine his fitness for the position of Com. Sergt. U. S. A. (March 28, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. A. P. Berry, 10th Inf., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for duty. (March 28, D. M. and S. C.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., is appointed disbursing officer of the Insular Board of Education. (March 13, D. P. R.)

Leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S. and apply for an extension of one month is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf., to take effect about April 25, 1900. (March 19, D. P. R.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about April 15, 1900, is granted Major James E. Macklin, 11th Inf. (March 30, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS McKIBBIN.

The sick leave granted Major Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (March 30, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. H. BISBEE.

Col. Bisbee, 13th Inf., under date of Binalan, Feb. 6, the headquarters of the regiment in General Orders, says: "In the name of the regiment, the thanks of the Colonel commanding are hereby given to Sgt. Patrick Macken, Co. C, 13th Inf., and the four squads of soldiers under his command for their intelligent and soldierly conduct in surprising, attacking and defeating a superior number of insurgents, estimated at about fifty (50), near Manaoag, on Feb. 5, killing five (5) of the enemy and capturing thirty stands of arms, five (5) bolos, three hundred (300) rounds of ammunition, besides a quantity of equipments. Sgt. Macken will be recommended for a certificate of merit and his comrades to the favorable consideration of higher authority."

14TH INFANTRY—COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.

2d Lieut. Howard S. Avery, 14th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 24, D. Cal.)

The home battalion, 14th Inf., consisting of four officers and 211 men left Manila, April 1, for San Francisco.

Major L. A. Matus, 14th Inf., is detained summary court and rec. officer. (Ft. Slocum, March 23.)

The body of Sgt. Major Fred P. Collins, 14th U. S. Inf., who died in the Philippines of illness, arrived at Westford, Mass., March 29. On April 3 the body was escorted from the receiving tomb to the Congregational Church in Westford Center, where funeral services were held. In the large congregation were the immediate relatives, board of selectmen and other town officers, Westford squad of troop F cavalry, Lieut. E. H. Keyes, commanding; Westford veterans of the civil war, Capt. Eugene Deroehn, and many other residents of Westford, Uxbridge and Lowell. The flags on the common, town hall, school houses and academy building were at half staff to-day in honor of the deceased.

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Dan T. Moore, 15th Inf. (April 3, D. E.)

Capt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf., is detailed summary court. (Ft. Columbus, April 1.)

2d Lieut. G. A. Cooper, 15th Inf., is relieved as instructor in charge of calisthenics. (Ft. Columbus, April 1.)

Corn. A. Falter, L, 15th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAS C. HOOD.

Capt. G. E. French, 16th Inf., is detailed adjutant. (Ft. Slocum, March 31.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. S. McCASKEY.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (March 30, W. D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S. is granted 1st Lieut. M. F. Smith, 20th Inf. (Feb. 8, D. P. and S. C.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf., is extended one month. (March 30, W. D.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 22d Inf., will on the expiration of his present sick leave report at Washington Barracks, D. C., for such duty as he may be able to perform for a period of three months. (March 30, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf. (Feb. 9, D. P. and S. C.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., will report before retiring board appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for examination. (April 2, W. D.)

29TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. EDW. E. HARDIN.

1st Lieut. James H. Blount, Jr., 29th Inf., U. S. V., is detailed as assistant to Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, 39th Inf., U. S. V., in charge of the legal branch of the Civil Department. (Jan. 22, M. G. P. I.)

37TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

The nomination of Major B. Frank Cheatham to be colonel of the 27th Volunteer Infantry was confirmed by the Senate March 30.

39TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Capt. Frank M. Polk, Co. C, 39th Inf., U. S. V., having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the U. S. to date March 27, 1900. (April 2, W. D.)

PUERTO RICAN REGIMENT.

2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr. Puerto Rican Regiment, U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from March 1, 1900, will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for temporary duty. (March 31, W. D.)

The C. O. of the Post of San Juan, P. R., will send the men and recruits of the mounted battalion of the Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. V., now at San Juan, by marching to Camp Henry, Cayey, P. R., under command of 1st Lieut. Christian Briand, battalion adjutant, Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. V. (March 15, P. R.)

2d Lieut. Harry Cooper, Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Henry, Cayey, P. R. (March 15, D. P. R.)

2d Lieut. William Bessell, Puerto Rico Regiment, U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Henry, Cayey, P. R., for station. (March 15, D. P. R.)

2d Lieut. E. Nadal Puerto Rico Regiment, will proceed to San Juan, P. R. (March 20, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Puerto Rican Reg., having reported, will proceed to San Juan on the transport Crook, sailing about April 11, in charge of casualties and recruits. (April 4, D. E.)

1st Sergt. Paul Wutke, Co. A, Puerto Rican Battalion, having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in the Puerto Rican regiment, U. S. V., San Juan, will be discharged the service of the U. S. to date March 23, 1900. (April 2, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Puerto Rican regiment, U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from March 1, 1900, will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for further orders. (April 2, W. D.)

1st Lieuts. W. W. Ballard, Jr., and John O. Steger, Puerto Rican regiments, U. S. V., recently appointed,

with rank from March 1, 1900, will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for further orders. (April 2, W. D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. Elvin R. Heisberg (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 5th Cav.), to the 2d Cav., Troop L, to date from March 12, 1900, vice Wallace, deceased, 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn (promoted from 2d Lieut., 7th Art.), to the 6th Art., Battery M, to date from March 1, 1900, vice Palmer, appointed captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A. (April 2, W. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are upon their own application placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergt. Hubert Franklin, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 1st Sergt. Jeremiah Murphy, Troop G, 3d Cav., Ft. Myer, Virginia; Sergt. Thomas Mitchell, Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, Willets Point, New York. (April 2, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers will meet at Fort Williams, April 10, to select the sites of quarters, barracks and other buildings next to be constructed at that post. Detail—Col. James M. Moore, chief quartermaster; Major John F. Story, art. inspector; 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th Art. (April 2, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of: Major Charles G. Penney, 22d Inf.; Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf.; and Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., commissary is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 2, 1900, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. George Bantzschaff and Q. M. Sergt. George F. Kane, Co. G, 7th Inf., for the position of commissary sergeant. (March 30, L. L.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. Henry P. McCann, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, 3d Art., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 28, to examine into the qualifications of enlisted men, applicants for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (March 24, D. Col.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, D. Q. M. G., chief Q. M., Division of Cuba; Major W. C. Gorgas, M. D., U. S. A., chief surgeon, Department of Havana; Major D. T. Laine, surgeon, U. S. V., assistant to chief surgeon of division; Major C. B. Baker, Q. M., U. S. V., assistant to chief Q. M., depot Q. M.; Major W. J. White, Q. M., U. S. V., assistant to chief Q. M. of division, will convene March 27 for the examination of Capt. William H. Miller, A. Q. M., U. S. A., major and Q. M. of volunteers, to determine his fitness for promotion. (March 22, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers will convene at Quemados, Cuba, April 2, to examine into the qualifications of the following named non-commissioned officers, applicants for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A.: Commissary Sergt. George H. Rathgeber, 7th Cav.; Commissary Sergt. Francis C. DeCasembroot, 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Max E. Reipe, Co. H, 1st Inf.; Commissary Sergt. Gustave Schappauf, 8th Inf., Detail—Major W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., Capt. H. L. Jackson, 1st Inf., 1st Lieut. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., A. C. S. (March 22, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers will convene at Matanzas, Cuba, April 2, to examine into the qualifications of the following named non-commissioned officers, applicants for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A.: 1st Sergt. Gustave Auring, Troop D, 2d Cav.; Sergt. Major John L. Ryan, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Cortez J. Moss, Co. A, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. John H. Necker, Co. D, 10th Inf., Detail—Lieut. Col. W. M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Capt. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. F. Walton, 10th Inf., A. C. S. (March 22, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers will convene at Santiago, Cuba, April 2, to examine into the qualifications of the following named non-commissioned officers, applicants for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A.: 1st Sergt. Gustave M. Hanson, Troop K, 8th Cav.; Q. M. Sergt. William Hartlaub, Co. B, 5th Inf.; 1st Sergt. James Powers, Co. E, 5th Inf., Detail—Major J. C. Chance, 5th Inf.; Capt. W. P. Burnham, 5th Inf.; Capt. C. C. Clark, 5th Inf., A. C. S. (March 22, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, 1st Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 2d Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th U. S. Inf., is ordered to convene at Baracoa, Cuba, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Robert G. Dickson, Co. B, 5th U. S. Inf., for appointment as post Q. M. (March 12, D. S. and P. P.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 20th Inf., will assemble at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 24, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Leon Jones, Co. D, 25th Inf., for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (March 24, D. T.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. B. H. Ten Eyck, asst. surg. U. S. A., and A. A. Surg. W. R. S. George, U. S. A., will convene at Ponce, P. R., April 2, 1900, for the examination of candidates for detail as acting hospital stewards. (March 20, D. P. R.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. G. M. Wells, asst. surg., U. S. A., 1st Lieut. F. R. Russell, asst. surg., U. S. A., and W. C. LeCompte, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., will convene at military hospital, San Juan, P. R., April 2, for the examination of candidates for detail as acting hospital stewards. (March 20, D. P. R.)

A board of medical officers to consist of 1st Lieut. W. F. Richards, asst. Surg., U. S. A., and A. A. Surg. W. G. Cutliffe, U. S. A., will convene at Mayaguez, P. R., April 2, 1900, for the examination of candidates for detail as acting hospital stewards. (March 20, D. P. R.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William Stanton, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John W. Furlong, reg'l commissary, 8th Cav., commissary, is instituted to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Peter Peterson, Troop D, 6th Cav., for appointment as commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (March 21, D. M.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Marshall W. Wood, surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Walter Allen, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, 6th Cav., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, March 20, 1900, to examine John B. Russell, of Macomb, Illinois, formerly private, Co. C, 137th Illinois Volunteers, as to his qualifications for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (March 15, D. M.)

The board of officers appointed for the purpose of conducting a series of tests with a depression position finder is dissolved, and Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., a member, will join his battery. (April 3, W. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Cardenas Barracks, Cuba, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles H. Crosby, Co. D, 10th Inf., for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergt., U. S. A. Detail for the board: Major R. W. Hoyt, Capt. William Paulding and 2d Lieut. E. Hugh Cooke, 10th Inf. (March 22, D. M. and S. C.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Columbus, April 3, Detail—Capt. David D. Mitchell, Alexis R. Paxton, John Cotter, 1st Lieuts. Thomas R. Harker, John F. Wilkinson, 2d Lieuts. Dan T. Moore, Kurtis Eppley, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 15th Inf., J. A. (March 31, D. E.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, March 20. Detail: Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Ralbourn, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Aliga P. Berry, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf., Judge Advocate. (March 17, D. M. and S. C.)

G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 20. Detail—Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Clermont L. Best, 1st Art.; Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. M. Crulckshank, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., Judge Advocate. (March 27, D. T.)

At Fort Slocum, April 3. Detail—Lieut. Col. Cale A.

Woodruff, 7th Art.; Major Leon A. Matile, 16th Inf.; Capts. Charles M. Gandy, asst. surg.; John V. White, 7th Art.; George E. French, 16th Inf.; Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William J. Snow, 7th Art., J. A. (April 4, D. E.)

Major George W. Adair, Surg. U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. David McCoach, 5th Art., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (April 2, D. L.)

A. G. C. M. to meet at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, March 2.

Detail—Capt. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. T. Litterbrant, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Eaton, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Humphrey, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John D. Long, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John F. James, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Smith, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. B. Edwards, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 8th Inf., Judge Advocate. (Feb. 28, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. John P. Wade, from the 6th Cav. to the 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Elvin R. Heisberg, from the 2d Cav. to the 6th Cav., Troop A. (April 2, W. D.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. James M. Arrasmith, from the 13th Inf. to the 18th Inf., Co. E; Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, from the 18th Inf. to the 13th Inf., Co. F. (March 31, W. D.)

RECRUITS.

Troops now casualty at Fort Wood, N. Y., will proceed by rail to the Presidio of San Francisco, accompanied by Asst. Surg. Carl R. Darnall.

Recruit Co. A—2d Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th Inf., and D. J. Hall, 25th Inf.—115 men.

Recruit Co. B—2d Lieut. C. K. LaMotte, 18th Inf., and R. G. Rutherford, 24th Inf.—110 men. (April 2, D. E.)

COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Thomas J. Gowan, Hospital Corps, tried by general court martial and found guilty of desertion, Major Gen. Merritt says: "The proceedings were returned to the court for reconsideration of its sentence, which was considered extraordinary, inasmuch as it imposes a forfeiture covering a period of nearly two years and eleven months. Attention was also called to the fact that the liability to make good time lost by desertion, mentioned in the 48th Article of War, was not a punishment, but attached as a result of violation of contract, and was enforced independently of the sentence of the court under the provisions of the 1857, which were continued in force in subsequent editions of Army Regulations, and are to-day part of par. 131 and 132, Reg. of 1895. Under these regulations it is not the function of a court martial to decide whether or not a deserter shall make good time lost by desertion. This liability attaches to a deserter whatever his status or the disposition of his case. Subject to the foregoing remarks, and in order that the prisoner may not escape all punishment, the sentence is approved. (March 29, D. E.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. Henry P. Adams (appointed March 28, 1900, from corporal, Battery D, 3d Art.), now at San Diago Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Point, Cal. (March 31, W. D.)

Electrician Sergt. William H. Shelby (appointed March 16, 1900, from corporal, Bat. E, 3d Art.), now at Fort Mason, California, will be sent to Fort Point, Cal. (March 31, W. D.)

PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

Two provisional companies from enlisted men at post going to the Philippines will be organized and officered by Captains J. C. F. Tillison and J. R. Lindsay, and Lieuts. J. F. Gohn, I. Newell, H. S. Wagner and S. M. Anderson, Jr. (Fort Slocum, March

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

To illustrate the actual operation of promotion by selection, so far as it is at present applied to the Army of the United States, we give a list showing what officers would have been promoted from colonel to brigadier-general had the rule of seniority prevailed, and what officers were actually promoted under the law of selection. Each one can make his own comments.

Senior Colonel.	Promoted General Officer.
1867. Edmund B. Alexander	Lovell H. Rousseau.
1869. Thomas J. Wood.	C. C. Augur.
1873. Horace Brooks.	George Crook.
1880. Israel Vogdes.	Nelson A. Miles.
1884. John Gibbon.	R. S. Mackenzie.
1885. John Gibbon.	D. S. Stanley.
1886. O. B. Willcox.	John Gibbon.
1887. B. H. Grierson.	Weasly Merritt.
1888. B. H. Grierson.	John R. Brooke.
1890. B. H. Grierson.	A. McD. McCook.
1891. Chas. H. Smith.	B. H. Grierson.
1892. George L. Andrews.	A. V. Kautz.
1893. W. R. Shafter.	Frank Wheaton.
1894. W. R. Shafter.	Elwell S. Otis.
1895. W. R. Shafter.	J. W. Forsyth.
1897. W. R. Shafter.	Zenas R. Bliss.
1897. H. C. Merriam.	J. J. Coppinger.
1898. H. C. Merriam.	W. R. Shafter.
1898. Thos. M. Anderson.	Anson Mills.
1899. Thos. M. Anderson.	W. M. Graham.
1899. A. K. Arnold.	J. F. Wade.
1900. A. K. Arnold.	H. C. Merriam.
	Guy V. Henry.
	H. L. Hawkins.
	J. F. Kent.
	W. S. Worth.
	W. M. Wherry.
	E. V. Sumner.
	Thos. M. Anderson.
	D. W. Burke.
	L. W. Carpenter.
	R. T. Frank.
	S. Overhine.
	A. C. M. Pennington.
	S. B. M. Young.
	A. McArthur.
	William Ludlow.

The general officers on January 1, 1863, were Grant, Sherman, Halleck, Mende, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, McDowell, Rosecrans, Cooke, Pope, Hooker, Schofield, Howard, Terry, Ord and Canby. On March 28, 1867, Lovell H. Rousseau was appointed vice Rosecrans resigned. He had no claim over the numerous able colonels with war record then in the service, except his political-importance and was indeed inferior as a soldier to most of them, if not to all. In 1869 Rousseau died and C. C. Augur was appointed brigadier-general, passing over the heads of Cols. Wood, Blake, Emory and Graham of the Cavalry, Sherman, T. W. Brooks, Vogdes, Burton and Barry of the Artillery, Alexander, Heintzelman, Carrington, Casey, Hoffman, Burbank, Sibley, Ketchum, Bomford, Reve, Lovell, Sprague and King of the Infantry, twenty-nine in all. In October, 1873, George Crook, a lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, was appointed brigadier-general vice Gen. Canby, massacred by Indians, passing over the heads of Cols. Emory, Reynolds, Gillem, Gregg, Hatch, Grierson, Oakes, MacKenzie, Palmer, Sturgis of the cavalry, Brooks, Vogdes, Barry, Getty, Hunt, and Lieut.-Cols. Roberts and French of the artillery, and Cols. Bomford, King, Pitcher, Granger, Gibbon, Davis, Willcox, Stanley, Hazen, Ruger, Pennypacker, Smith, Miles, De Trobriand, Smith, Crittenden, Floyd-Jones, Doubleday, Sykes, Flint, Clitz, Wood, Crawford, Andrews and Granger, and Lieut.-Cols. Wallen, Sully, Potter and Woods of the infantry.

In December, 1880, Col. Nelson A. Miles, 5th Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Ord, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Vogdes, Barry and Getty of the artillery, and Cols. King, Gibbon, Davis, Willcox, Stanley, Hazen and Ruger of the infantry. In October, 1882, Col. Ronald S. Mackenzie was appointed brigadier-general, passing over the heads of Cols. Hatch and Grierson of the cavalry, Cols. Vogdes and Getty of the artillery, and Cols. King, Gibbon, Willcox, Stanley, Ruger, J. E. Smith, Pennypacker, C. H. Smith and Crittenden of the infantry. In March, 1884, Col. David S. Stanley was appointed brigadier-general, vice Mackenzie, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Gibbon and Willcox of the infantry. In July, 1885, Col. John Gibbon was appointed brigadier-general, vice Augur, retired. He was the senior colonel of the line.

In March, 1886, Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 18th Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, passing over the head of Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th Inf. In October, 1886, Col. Willcox was appointed brigadier-general. He was then the senior colonel of the line. In April, 1887, Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Willcox, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Grierson, Hatch and Sturgis of the cavalry and Cols. C. H. Smith, Andrews, Potter, Kautz and Wheaton of the infantry. In April, 1888, Col. John R. Brooke was appointed a brigadier-general, vice Crook, promoted major-general, vice Terry retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Grierson, Brackett and Carr cavalry, and Cols. C. H. Smith, Andrews, Kautz, Wheaton and Shafter of the infantry. In April, 1890, Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Miles, promoted, vice Crook, deceased.

He was at the time the senior colonel of the line.

In July, 1890, Alexander McD. McCook was appointed brigadier-general, vice Grierson, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Grierson, Brackett and Carr of the cavalry, and Cols. C. H. Smith, Andrews, Kautz, Wheaton, Shafter, Morrow and Otis of the infantry.

In April, 1891, Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Gibbon, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. C. H. Smith and Andrews of the infantry. In April, 1892, Col. Frank Wheaton was appointed brigadier-general, vice Kautz, retired, passing over the head of Col. Andrews of the infantry. In July, 1892, Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Stanley, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Andrews and Shafter of the infantry. In May, 1893, Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Carr, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Andrews, Shafter and Otis of the infantry. In November, 1893, Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Carlin, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Andrews and Shafter of the infantry. In November, 1894, Col. James W. Forsyth, 7th Cav., was appointed brigadier-general, vice McCook, appointed major-general, passing over the heads of Cols. Shafter, Blunt, Swaine, Merriam and Bliss of the infantry.

In April 1895, Col. Z. R. Bliss, 24th Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Ruger, appointed major-general, passing over the heads of Cols. Shafter, Swaine and Merriam of the infantry. In April, 1895, Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Merritt, appointed major-general, passing over the heads of Cols. Wade, Compton and Mizner of the cavalry, Col. Closson of the artillery and Cols. Shafter, Swaine, Merriam, Anderson, Townsend, Crofton, Mason, Osborne, Bartlett and Cochran of the infantry. In May, 1897, Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., was promoted to brigadier-general, vice Wheaton, appointed major-general. He was then and had been for a long time senior colonel of the line. In May, 1897, Col. W. M. Graham, 5th Art., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Brooke, appointed major-general, passing over the heads of Cols. Wade, Compton, Mizner, Arnold and Hunt of the cavalry, Col. Closson of the artillery and Cols. Merriam, Anderson, Crofton, Bartlett, Cochran, Van Horn, Lee and Russy of the infantry. In May, 1897, Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Forsyth, appointed major-general, passing over the heads of Cols. Merriam, Anderson and Crofton of the infantry. In May, 1897, Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Cav., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Bliss, appointed major-general, passing over the heads of Col. Compton of the cavalry, Col. Closson of the artillery and Cols. Merriam, Anderson and Crofton of the infantry.

In June, 1897, Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cavalry, was appointed brigadier-general, vice Mizner, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Compton, Arnold, Hunt, Biddle, Carlton and Gordon of the cavalry, Cols. Closson and Loder of the artillery, and Cols. Anderson, Crofton, Bartlett, Cochran, Van Horn, De Russy, Poland, Pearson, Jewett, Bates and Burt of the infantry. In June, 1897, Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Mills, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Compton, Arnold, Hunt, Biddle and Gordon of the cavalry, Col. Closson of the artillery, and Cols. Anderson, Crofton, Bartlett, Cochran, Van Horn, De Russy, Poland, Pearson and Jewett of the infantry. On June 30, 1897, Col. H. C. Merriam was appointed brigadier-general, vice Carlton, retired. He was then the senior colonel of the line. In September, 1898, Col. H. S. Hawkins was appointed brigadier-general, vice Graham, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Compton, Arnold and Hunt of the cavalry, and Cols. Anderson, Cochran, Van Horn, De Russy, Poland, Pearson and Jewett of the infantry. In October, 1898, Col. J. F. Kent, 24th Inf., was appointed brigadier-general, vice Hawkins, retired, passing over the heads of Cols. Compton, Arnold, Hunt, Biddle, Gordon and E. V. Sumner of the cavalry, Cols. Closson, Loder, Frank and Bainbridge of the artillery, and Cols. Anderson, Crofton, Bartlett, Cochran, Van Horn, De Russy, Poland, Pearson, Jewett, Bates, Burt, Snyder, Hall, Penrose, Smith, Parker, Casey and Kellogg of the infantry. Many of these appointments in advance of seniority were made for the purpose of securing promotion to those receiving them before their retirement.

THE ARMY AND NAVY WIDOW.

Mrs. Anna R. Maus, of Fort Hamilton, writes a sympathetic letter to the New York "Herald" in behalf of "the Army or Navy widow who is without influence" in which she says: "I have in mind one case of the many that have come under my observation, of a lovely Christian officer, who died from exposure in the line of duty, and left a delicate wife with two daughters, sixteen and eighteen years old, and one small son of seven. Her income after her bereavement was \$20 per month, with which to feed the four and keep a home over their heads. Army people are very loyal, and we formed a society at the post immediately, which met once a week. Every one paid twenty-five cents or more, and for eighteen months we paid the house rent and a little more, having collected more than \$700 during the time. Our government is very liberal—far more so than any other of which I know—and we cannot ask more of it, so I would appeal to the wealthy, who never feel want, especially to widows; who must realize the emptiness of the lives of these poor women. I would suggest as widowed mothers and children invariably have to work, and usually find employment in the large cities, that an

apartment house be built, warmed and lighted in some accessible suburb of one of our largest cities, where the families of both Army and Navy widows may live without paying rent and be within reach of employment."

The official report of Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Gillmore on the loss of the boat's crew of the U. S. S. Yorktown at Baler, P. I., though not differing in general details from the numerous published accounts of the catastrophe, in one particular adds to the reputation of that officer and his men for heroism. It appears that he took the boat's crew into the place of danger in an effort to distract the natives' attention from the landing of Ensign Standley and a quartermaster, and but for that attempt to deceive the natives would not have run into shallow water and gone aground. Although the first volley of the insurgents was deadly and was probably the most accurate volley fired by the Filipinos in the entire war, there might have been a different ending to the affair had not the Colt gun been put out of action immediately after. The supreme courage of the American in the hour of peril is shown by the attempt of Ellsworth, Edwards and Woodbury to swim the boat out under a rain of fire. Those especially mentioned for bravery are the Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Paul Vondot, sailmaker's mate; Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Seaman Rynders, Apprentice Van Ville, and Edwards, Woodbury and Peterson. That there was stuff in that boat's crew was shown by the action of Van Ville, who though but seventeen years of age and wounded four times seriously, persisted in taking part in the fight. In concluding his report Lieut.-Comdr. Gillmore says: "I trust that my action in attempting to save Ensign Standley and the quartermaster from imprisonment, if not from death, will be approved. My sole thought was to do this, and although the expedition turned out so disastrously, I have suffered for it. My only regret is that my boat's crew had to suffer with me."

It had been the intention of Maj.-Gen. Otis to return to the United States on the next trip of the transport Hancock, which is scheduled to leave Manila about the first of June. Wishing to see the troops well established in rainy-season camps prior to his departure, General Otis has decided not to leave Manila before July 1, at which date it is his intention to turn over his command to General MacArthur and return to the United States for a temporary leave of absence until October 1; at the latter date he will again go to the Philippine Islands and resume control of affairs there. The administration of General Otis in the Philippines has been so satisfactory to the President and his advisers that they have requested that he be given a short rest with his family in this country, and then return to Manila. This respite from the arduous duties falling upon the commanding officer of the army in the Philippine Islands is admitted to be deserved, and the administration is glad to offer it to General Otis. He will return to Manila a full major-general in the regular service. During the absence of General Otis from Manila the senior officer left in the Philippines will be General MacArthur, who was recently assigned to the command of the division of Northern Luzon. It is not contemplated in the War Department that this officer will even temporarily relinquish his command of this division, but will simply take upon his shoulders the additional duties of the command of the entire division of the Pacific. Gen. Otis leaves his duties in capable hands, and as it is not expected that there will be any extensive campaigning during the rainy season, no fear is felt but that Gen. MacArthur will be able to successfully handle the commands of both the grand division and the sub-division of Northern Luzon.

It is hardly necessary for our correspondents to be asked our support for so excellent a measure as the one which seeks to place Army officers on the same footing with Navy officers in the matter of retirement, with one advanced grade for those officers who served in the civil war. There can be no question that there should be no discrimination in favor of one service. Giving the Navy full credit for the splendid work it has done is not to detract in any way from the achievements of the Army. It would be indeed difficult, as suggests one of our correspondents, to advance a reason why the Army officers who went through the strife and bloodshed of the civil war, who did their duty to the government and their country, should at this late day be unjustly discriminated against. No member of Congress needs to be told that all the Army officers who would be benefited by this act are now old men whose names will disappear from the retired list in a few more years and whose last years would be gracefully rounded out by this recognition of their services by the country through Congress. Bills placing the Army officers on the same footing with the Navy in this respect have been introduced in Congress, and such a measure has been recommended by the War Department to both the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs.

The open door concessions secured by Secretary Hay for our trade in China were the natural result of the application to the Oriental problem of sound common sense. The question was simply whether this country should submit to having a highway of trade blocked without any good reason being advanced for it. All that was necessary was to go to the gentlemen having such a plan in mind and ask them why they were arranging such a blockade. The result was inevitable. They could give no reason and consequently had to disavow any such intention. Secretary Hay has preferred not to wait till Chinese ports were closed to us, but has proceeded to take that stitch in time which in diplomacy, as in the household, saves so much labor.

THE HISTORY OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

"The United States Naval Academy," by Mr. Park Benjamin, a graduate of 1867, has just made its appearance from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Its author has a taste for historical research; he is a practised writer; he has a keen sense of humor, not unduly restrained by a reverence for authorities, and he has a lively style of his own. Thus he is well equipped for his work and has been able to weave a somewhat incongruous and not altogether enlivening mass of material into an interesting narrative. Professedly a history of the Naval Academy, Mr. Benjamin's work is something more than this. Covering as it does a period of nearly three hundred years, in outline at least, it includes the entire period of our naval history and incidentally we have some account of that of England. In his introduction the author goes back to Sir Walter Raleigh, who was the first to advocate the education of sea officers prior to their enrollment in the king's service. It was not until 1728 that a Royal Naval Academy was founded in England. It was an academy only in name, and certainly up to 1798 the best way for a young gentleman to enter the British Navy was to accept a position among the innumerable servants whom British naval officers were authorized to appoint. It was in this way that Nelson made his introduction to the Royal Navy under the patronage of his uncle, Capt. Maurice Suckling. It is difficult to see how any young man could be persuaded to enter upon a naval life in those days, for the circumstances of life in the British Navy of a hundred years ago were literally appalling. The press-gang nightly brought off from shore its quota of battered and bleeding wretches, to be beaten into submission to a slavery beside which death might well be preferable, as, indeed, many found it so to be. Drunkenness and every form of vice flourished unchecked, save by brutal floggings and revolting executions. Diseases, which were the inevitable consequence of the omnipresent filth between decks, ravaged the crew in port, and scurvy added its horrors when sea voyages were prolonged. Upon the villainy and brutality of those in command there was no substantial check, and even the most enlightened of the captains had little scruple in the arbitrary use of power.

It was in this navy, thus constituted, that the first American midshipman served, serving by appointment by the captains of frigates and ships-of-the-line stationed off our coast during the colonial period. The story that Washington was among those receiving a midshipman's warrant is refuted by Mr. Benjamin.

The naval officers of the Revolution began their careers in national vessels, colonial vessels, or privateers, as occasion demanded. But their brilliant services could not induce Congress to continue them on duty after the war was over. The proposed establishment of a national fleet was denounced as a menace to republican institutions and the opening wedge to a new monarchy. Even when the Dey of Algiers had begun actively to prey upon American commerce and to enslave American citizens, Congress argued that it would be cheaper to buy Algerian friendship through a tribute or to subsidize some European power to protect our trade. It was not until 1794 that by a majority of two votes the naval force was authorized.

The midshipmen appointed for this new navy were civilians selected without special regard to fitness, and many of them had never been to sea. But the youngsters generally picked up what they could aboard ship, mainly by using their eyes and asking questions, as midshipmen had always done; no attempt was made to instruct them. But the Tripolitan war, which followed soon after, was a grand school of instruction. Then were firmly established the principles, the customs, the traditions,—above all, that rigid sense of duty,—which have made the American naval officer what he is today. And for this great service the country is most indebted to the commander of its fleet, Commodore Edward Preble.

After the reorganization of the Military Academy in 1812 some of the cadets were warranted as midshipmen, but the nearest Congress got to providing education for the young officers who entered the Navy directly was the employment of naval schoolmasters. A proposition for establishing a national naval academy was made by Secretary Jones in 1814, but it came to nothing. No method of providing for the systematic instruction of the novitiate naval officer was attempted, and no particular duties were assigned to midshipmen, but they were subjected to examinations for promotion, the first of all examinations held in the American Navy.

The manner of life and the surroundings of the midshipmen in the "old Navy" are described in an entertaining way by Mr. Benjamin, some of the older officers having contributed their sea yarns to his edification. The doctrine of communism seems to have had an early exemplification among the midshipmen of the "twenties" and "thirties." When any one of them wanted to go on shore he generally supplied himself by promiscuous borrowing, getting a coat from one, a hat from another, boots from a third, and so on. This was not done from choice altogether, but from motives of economy. It was generally understood that no invitation that included the whole, or even the majority, of the steerage mess could be accepted, because there were never enough clothes suitable for a festive occasion to go around.

Among the principal influences exerting a formative effect upon the old midshipman was the "smart ship," a vessel which has been epigrammatically defined as one in which the captains added to their military ardor

and efficiency an undue amount of that spirit of the good housewife which makes a home unbearable; and thereby illustrated, in the highest degree, the kind and pitch of perfection to which by unremitting severity and exacting the appearance and drills of a ship of war could be brought. The "smart ship," while making the lives of the midshipmen thoroughly miserable, compelled them to devote their energies to petty detail, and gave them no opportunity for study. It made them into martinetts, and not intelligent ones at that, who, in later years, kept their midshipmen "trodden down like the main tack," even as they had been trodden down themselves. Among the typical commanders of "smart ships" was John Orde Creighton, who was a despot pure and simple, arbitrary, fierce, tyrannical and merciless in the rigor of his punishments. His particular fad was a curious affection for the little things of routine ceremony, which reminds one of Prussian Frederick or Russian Peter. Another was Ap Catesby Jones, whose mere name still frightens a retired rear admiral, as he confessed not long ago. To that awful dignitary once approached a youngster with the humble remark that the steerage was uncomfortable.

"Uncomfortable, sir, uncomfortable!" thundered the Commodore, "Why, what blanked fool ever joined the Navy for comfort?"

One peculiarity of the old Navy was a tendency to bait the midshipmen. It was a sort of mild hazing, done presumably for the good of the service by officers of all ranks, and designed to impress upon the youngster a wholesome sense of his own insignificance and the importance of his superior. On the "smart ships," especially, men were flogged with equal impartiality for drunkenness or for spilling food on the immaculate deck. Every soul on a topsail-yard might be sent to the gratings if the sails were not loosed or furled with the desired celerity. A record kept on the Congress, beginning in 1842, shows that during 1,988 days 4,084 lashes of the cat were administered.

A legitimate result of the old-time discipline was the development of the naval bully, a type of officer not extinct twenty years ago, but who nowadays is suppressed by the prevailing code which exacts every outward courtesy. Not only were the enlisted men, if insubordinate, of course lashed into subjection; but, for a time at least in the history of our navy, the midshipmen, and even the junior commissioned officers, were by no means unacquainted with the fists of their superiors. Thus the young officers of the Navy for many a long day learned that discipline was merely the arbitrary enforcement of the will of an autocrat, and their intelligence and their advancement suffered in proportion. Duelling was among the few recreations of the midshipman, and no attempt was made to suppress it. The means of instruction in the Navy were so imperfect that it was not uncommon for both commissioned officers and midshipmen to seek instruction elsewhere than at these schools. In 1829 there were four officers studying at Yale College and one midshipman at West Point. In 1838 a naval school of much more importance than any of its predecessors was organized at the Naval Asylum, a home for aged seamen, which is still in existence near Philadelphia.

It was a very imperfect institution, with poor and inadequate accommodations, but in it is found the germ of the Naval Academy. The sea officers, who were the real rulers of the Navy, would not sanction any system of education. With how much reason Mr. Benjamin does not undertake to say, but he records the fact that "the captains afloat in the forties were publicly denounced for incurring debts anywhere and everywhere, and paying them with a flowing sheet; for requiring the 'slush funds' of their ships (funds derived by the men from selling the grease from their rations, and since time immemorial Jacky's perquisite) to be entrusted to them, and then stealing them; for certifying to false musters and false accounts, so that they might draw the illegally charged pay; for selling government supplies furnished to their ships; for appropriating materials belonging to the Government in order to construct speculative buildings; for hoisting a midshipman aloft to the royal masthead by means of the royal halliards, as a punishment; for grabbing stakes from a gambling table and running away; for rating their relatives as clerks and permitting them to draw the pay, while, forcing enlisted men to do the actual work; for smuggling; for nepotism and favoritism in the most offensive forms; for drunkenness and debauchery in their own cabins, and for brutality to the officers and men under their control."

The tragedy of the Somers in 1846 served better, perhaps, than any other occurrence could have done to fix public attention upon the shortcomings of the existing system of appointing and of educating young naval officers. The establishment of the present Naval Academy at Annapolis speedily followed, by the executive act of Secretary Bancroft. "Thus ended the long fight for it. Intelligence, shrewdness and diplomacy had accomplished within eight months that which all the recommendations to Congress of nearly all the Secretaries of the Navy for the last fifty years had failed to achieve."

To the history of the present academy, Mr. Benjamin devotes the larger part of his volume and his chapters are enlivened by anecdotes of events in which the Naval officers of the present-day had a share. The total number of graduates, including the midshipmen of the date of 1840, who first attended instruction at Annapolis, and including the class which should have been graduated in 1899, is 2,420. A little less than 44 per cent. of the graduates entering since the regular course was established have been graduated. This ratio has

been increased, and sometimes exceeds 50 per cent.

Of the entire number of graduates, including those of the early dates, about 51 per cent. still (1900) are in active service in the Navy; 6 per cent. are on the retired list; 24 per cent. are dead, and 19 per cent. have left the Navy and are in active civil pursuits. The total cost of the Naval Academy has been in round numbers \$8,000,000, about 25 per cent. more than the cost of a single battleship. Its average yearly cost is \$190,000, less than one-half the amount required to keep the New York in commission.

In tracing the history of the Academy through various administrations, Mr. Benjamin gives to Commander Goldsborough the credit for an improvement in discipline, for which the youngsters themselves were in part responsible. The great service of Rear Admiral Luce to the cause of naval education is appreciatively noticed. Admiral Porter is credited with many admirable reforms in the conduct of the Academy, though the doubt is expressed whether he could have gone any further with his reforms without eliminating the whole institution and starting an entirely new one. Among other things Porter provided means for all sorts of athletic sports, and urged the youngsters to take part in them. He set a personal example by using the gymnastic apparatus himself, even putting on the boxing gloves. And when the news went out that the Vice-Admiral of the Navy had actually boxed with a midshipman, and, worse yet, had done this in the presence of other midshipmen, who had manifested unrestrained glee when his exalted nose was smartly tapped by his young opponent, an awful shudder went through the ancient martinetts of bygone days which set some of them to calling high heaven to witness that the service was now certainly going to the opposite locality.

"Admiral Porter impressed upon the midshipmen that they were not merely gentlemen in name, but gentlemen in fact, and that they were to be treated as such with the full understanding of all the name implied; and most especially that they should be subjected to no espionage, save such as their own honor imposed upon them."

"The response of the students to this new code was loyal and complete, and the high standard of morale which Porter then set has since remained characteristic of the Naval Academy. In all its essentials, big and little, the Academy under Porter changed from a high school to a college. He left the standard of scholarship higher than it had ever been, the discipline far better, and through his constant advocacy of athletic sports he had brought the youngsters to such a state of bodily vigor that the proportion excused from drills for illness barely exceeded two per cent."

Worden, who followed Porter, seems to have anticipated Col. Mills of the Military Academy in some of his ideas. He stoutly maintained the right of the first class to use tobacco. Rodgers followed Worden with his attempts at a higher culture. Succeeding the administration of Foxhall A. Parker, that of Admiral Balch and a second term of Rodgers, came the superintendency of Ramsay, who came to the Academy with a most definite conception of the reforms which he considered necessary, and an inflexible determination to put them into practice. His attempts to increase the severity of the discipline resulted in unusual outbreaks of insubordination. Mr. Benjamin says of the superintendent who followed: "Commander William T. Sampson, the following superintendent, was probably the man of all others in the Navy possessed of the judgment, knowledge and patience necessary to discern the good which had been accomplished, and to conserve it. If Capt. Ramsay's administration was epochal in the history of the Academy, because of the reforms that were proposed and started, Commander Sampson's was of equal importance for the difficulties which were removed, and for the placing of the institution so exactly in the road of progress that it has never since varied therefrom."

Mr. Benjamin also tells us that "there are few midshipmen who have left behind them in the memories of their classmates more charming recollections than 'Shang' Dewey, as his young comrades affectionately termed him. They all dwell even now upon his personal magnetism as a boy, upon his popularity, upon his marked refinement and natural dignity. There is no deviltry charged to him."

In his preface the author says: "For latter-day history of the Naval Academy, the author desires to acknowledge a special indebtedness to Colonel William C. Church, the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, who has placed the volumes of that excellent periodical at his disposal and permitted freely to cull therefrom." The sources of information have been many, and a page is occupied with the enumeration of those to whom acknowledgment is due.

The Navy is greatly indebted to one of the Academy graduates for this worthy memorial of an institution, which includes among its titles to respect the ability to awaken the most enthusiastic devotion to its interests on the part of those who have the honor to number themselves among its alumni.

The War Department Library, which is under the supervision of Gen. Greely, has received an elaborate album containing about seventy imperial photographs of the State officers and officers of the 1st Vermont Inf. who participated in the Spanish-American war. Gen. Greely hopes that the action on the part of Vermont will be followed by other States, and military organizations whose photographic records are worthy of preservation in the library of the War Department.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Pensacola, April 4. Will proceed to Hamilton, Bermuda, returning thence to Hampton Roads. Address mail to Ft. Monroe, Va., care of Postmaster.
DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Port Limon March 25. Address mail care of Navy Department.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Same as New York.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Surveying in San Blas Bay. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.
TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Arrived San Juan, April 3. Address mail care of Navy Department.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Left Bahia, April 3, for Para. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Montevideo. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Arrived at Monterey, Cal., March 25. Will arrive at San Francisco April 10. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Garrison G. Colby. Arrived Mare Island, Cal., March 17. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Left Punta Arenas for San Juan, Nicaragua, April 4. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral G. C. Remey ordered to command.
Address vessels Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. Arrived Yokohama, April 3. Address mail to Manila.
BALTIMORE, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Manila. Will proceed to Yokohama.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
BRUTUS, At Guam.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Shanghai, China. Will return to Manila. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Last official advices were that the Celtic left for Manila Jan. 29, via Brisbane. Is probably at Manila now.
CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Acley. At Manila.
CULGOA—Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane, April 2. Will return to Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Sydney, Australia, March 22. Will return to Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
MONDOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. Arrived at Manila, April 4.
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Left Manila for Hong Kong, April 5. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
NANSHAN. At Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Arrived Manila, April 4.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Manila, P. I.
OREGON, Capt. George F. W. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left Hong Kong April 5. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command.
YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder to command.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddrige. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived at San Diego March 28. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Left San Juan for Kingston, April 2. The Alliance is due at Kingston, Jamaica, April 7, leave April 11; due Santiago April 15, leave April 19; due Guantanamo April 20, leave April 25; due Havana April 30, leave May 3; due Key West May 4, leave May 7; due Hampton Roads May 17, and await orders.
EUFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Commissioned at Navy Yard, New York, April 2. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Arrived at Naples, April 2. Will leave April 14; arrive Corfu April 18, arrive April 25; arrive Venice April 30, leave May 9; arrive Trieste May 9, leave May 16; arrive Leghorn May 20, leave May 26; arrive Ville Franche May 26, leave June 5; arrive Gibraltar June 15, leave June 20; arrive Azores June 25, leave June 30; arrive Hampton Roads July 15. Mail addressed until Feb. 5, Post Office, New York. After Feb. 5, until June 10, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England. (Postage 5c).
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Comdr. Richard G. Davenport to command April 19.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On cruise. Left San Juan March 26 for Charleston, S. C., and Hampton Roads, Va. Address mail for the present care of Navy Department.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 259 Commercial street, Boston, Mass. Lieut.-Comdr. E. M. Hughes to command April 21.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock at foot of East 23rd street.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. On a cruise. Due Trinidad Feb. 4, leave Feb. 27, arrive Martinique March 2, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 19; arrive San Juan, P. R. March 20, leave March 26; arrive Philadelphia April 10. Address care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Washington, April 4. Address Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Nuevitas March 30. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Arrived at Montevideo April 3. Address mail care of Navy Department.
IHOQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Port Royal March 26. Will proceed to Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Key West March 15. Address Key West, Fla.
PLAIRE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Arrived at Plymouth, England, March 26. Will shortly sail for New York. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left Acapulco March 24 for La Paz. On surveying duty. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Arrived Navy Yard, Mare Island, March 11. Address there. Comdr. Herbert Winslow to command April 25.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. En route to Taku, via Hong Kong and Shanghai. Will proceed to Unalaska in May next. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Nuevitas, Cuba, for Nipe Bay March 16. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan in about one month.
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Left Fort Monroe, Va., April 8, for short cruise. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Weddell, Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in Pacific. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR 98, MARCH 26, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

In publishing general information from abroad, War Notes Nos. I, II, III, IV, VI and VIII, Office of Naval Intelligence, the intention has been to avoid interfering with the narratives as presented by the foreign writers, but at the same time the Department does not endorse any of the statements contained in these War Notes, merely presenting them as written.

Flag officers, commanding officers and others who served in the late war, are invited to submit comments or statements traversing any incorrect assertions in the above-named publications, such comments or statements to be based, if practicable, on entries made in log books and signal records, or in other records made at the time of the particular occurrence in question.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 30.—Chief Carp. Henry Rigby, detached from inspection duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and to duty at Phoenixville, Pa., as relief of Chief Sailmaker Watkins, April 3, 1900.

Chief Carp. F. W. Craig, to inspection duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., as relief of Chief Carp. Rigby.

MARCH 31.—Comdr. J. B. Briggs, order 28th, to Mare Island yard, as equipment officer, revoked. To temporary duty at Washington yard for ordnance instruction, April 2.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. Thomas, order March 19, to Constellation as executive officer, revoked.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd, to Constellation on April 15 as executive officer.

P. A. Surg. J. C. Rosenbleuth, to duty on Wilmington, sailing from New York, April 5, to join ship at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

P. A. Surg. F. C. Cook, detached Wilmington, on reporting of relief, and proceed home in Hartford.

Act. Gun. R. E. Simpson, detached Richmond and to Buffalo, April 3.

Act. Btsn Jno. McCarthy, detached Wabash and to Buffalo, April 4.

APRIL 1.—Sunday.

APRIL 2.—Capt. W. Maynard, commissioned captain from March 9, 1900. (Second Lighthouse District.)

Comdr. F. Courtis, detached command of Essex, April 19, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. R. G. Davenport, detached Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, April 18, and to command of Essex.

P. A. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, commissioned passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 24, 1899. (Boston yard.)

Surg. Jno. F. Uriel, commissioned surgeon from Oct. 25, 1899. (Dolphin.)

P. A. Surg. W. M. Wheeler, commissioned passed assistant surgeon from May 27, 1899. (Vermont.)

P. A. Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, commissioned passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 25, 1899. (Bureau Medicine and Surgery.)

P. Insp. J. R. Stanton, commissioned pay inspector from Jan. 20, 1900.

2d Lieut. Thos. H. Brown, U. S. M. C., appointed.

Major C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., commissioned major from Jan. 31, 1900.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Pritchett, U. S. M. C., appointed.

Chief Carp. J. S. Waltemeyer, detached naval station, Port Royal S. C., April 11, and to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Chief Carp. E. W. Smith, detached League Island yard, April 9, and to naval station, Port Royal, S. C., April 11.

APRIL 3.—Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, detached command of Monocacy on reporting of relief, and proceed to Mare Island, Cal.

Comdr. F. M. Wise, detached command of Enterprise on reporting of relief, and to Asiatic Station for command Monocacy, sailing from San Francisco, May 3.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, April 7.

Lieut. C. N. Offley, detached Iowa, upon her arrival at San Francisco, and to Marblehead.

Lieut. C. B. Britain, to duty on Iowa, April 15.

Lieut.-Comdr. E. M. Hughes, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., April 21, and to command of Enterprise, same date.

2d Lieut. Frank C. Lander, U. S. M. C., appointed.

P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and leave granted three months.

P. A. Surg. G. D. Costigan, detached Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and immediately to Navy Yard, Boston.

Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and immediately to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Gun. F. L. Hoagland, detached Richmond, April 8, and to duty as assistant to Inspector of Ordnance, Newport News, Va., April 10.

APRIL 4.—Comdr. T. H. Stevens, detached Norfolk Yard, April 16, and to Asiatic Station, via Solace, for command of Manila.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. Thomas, detached Washington yard, April 14, and to duty in Hydrographic office, Bureau of Equipment, same date.

Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher, detached as Inspector of Ordnance, Lynn, Mass., Apr. 10, and to temporary duty on Wabash, April 11, connection draft of men.

Lieut. L. B. Jones, detached Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, April 14, and to temporary duty on Solace, April 20, for passage to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. A. A. McKeahan, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga., April 14, and to Asiatic Station via Solace.

Lieut. W. S. Sims, detached from duty as Naval Attaché, Paris, France, on reporting of relief, proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, temporary duty on Wabash, Boston Yard, April 11, connection draft of men.

Asst. Carp. J. Jacobson, detached Massachusetts, April 9, and to temporary duty on Wabash, April 10, connection draft of men.

Asst. Carp. B. D. Pender, detached League Island Yard, April 8, and to duty on board Massachusetts, April 9.

Asst. Carp. F. C. LePine, detached Vermont, April 8, and to duty on Wabash, Boston Yard, April 9, connection draft of men.

APRIL 5.—P. A. Surg. F. C. Cook, order of March 21 modified, detached from Wilmington and proceed home via mail steamer instead of the Hartford.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. McLean, detached Bureau of Ordnance, April 12, and to Prairie as executive, April 14.

Lieut. F. K. Hill, detached executive Prairie and continuous duties navigator.

Comdr. A. R. Cougan, detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and to Asiatic station for command Wheeling, sailing from San Francisco, April 17.

Lieut. J. L. Sticht, detached Washington Yard, April 16, and temporary duty Solace, April 25, for passage to Asiatic station.

Comdr. G. B. Harber, detached office of Naval Intelligence, April 25, and to duty at naval attaché, Paris, St. Petersburg and Madrid on June 1, to sail from New York April 26.

Comdr. W. H. Beebler, appointed acting military attaché at Berlin.

Ensign P. L. Pratt, detached Caesar and to Prairie, April 11.

Naval Cadet W. M. Hunt, detached Caesar and to Prairie, April 11.

Lieut. Waldo Evans, detached Newark and to Helena.

A. W. Mach. S. L. Wartman, detached Scindia and to Brooklyn.

Comdr. E. K. Moore, detached Helena and to Scindia.

Lieut. C. Davis, detached He'ens and to Scindia.

Asst. Paymaster John R. Sanford, detached Cavite Station and to Isla de Luzon.

Asst. Paymaster G. C. Schafer, detached Isla de Luzon and to Cavite Station.

Lieut. R. K. Morris, to the Helena.

Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, detached Hong Kong and to Naval Station, Cavite.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MARCH 31.—Capt. Charles S. Cotton, to be a Rear-Admiral from the 27th of March, 1900, vice McCormick, retired.

The nominations which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 31, page 727, were all confirmed by the Senate on March 31.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 29.—Col. W. S. Muse, detached from command of marines at Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on May 1, 1900, as officer detailed to command marines at that station.

1st Lieut. C. H. Lyman, detached from U. S. F. S. New York and ordered to command marine guard, U. S. S. Buffalo.

MARCH 30.—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Kelton, detached from command of marines at Naval Station, Guam, L. I., and ordered to command 1st Battalion of marines at Naval Station, Guam, L. I.

Major L. W. T. Waller, detached from command of 1st Battalion of marines, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Major L. W. T. Waller, detached from command of 1st Battalion of marines, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., and ordered to command marines at Naval Station, Guam, L. I.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

permission to raise the wreck of the Alfonso XII., destroyed by the Terror, and other sunken vessels. Section 3755, Revised Statutes, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make such contracts and provisions as he may deem for the interest of the Government for the preservation, sale or collection of any property or the proceeds thereof which may have been wrecked, abandoned, or become derelict, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, and which ought to come to the United States. Other acts cited make it the duty of the Secretary of War to remove sunken vessels or craft which obstruct the navigation of a "navigable water" of the United States, and give him a certain discretion respecting the sale and disposition of any such sunken craft. As these acts are restricted to navigable waters of the United States, the Attorney-General is of opinion that they do not apply to the coast waters of the island of Cuba, which do not become waters of the United States by reason of our temporary jurisdiction over that island. As to the application to raise the wreck of the Alfonso XII., it appears to me that under section 3755 the applicants may properly be remitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and of course their application to Congress would be in order.

The boat howitzer drill of the U. S. Navy is to be enlarged to include the proper exercises for guns of a larger caliber than heretofore, and it is believed that in the near future the ships of the Asiatic Station will be prepared to land and man naval guns up to the three-inch rapid-fire caliber. The experience of the British in South Africa is bearing fruit in nearly every naval service in the world.

The installation of the tubulous boilers for the torpedo boats Shubrick and Stockton is progressing favorably, and by the end of the present month it is hoped the last boiler will be in place. The work of connecting steam pipes and other details will proceed rapidly. The proposition is being advanced of making the future fresh water basin at Richmond the main torpedo boat storage point, laying up thirty or more of these crafts either afloat in perfectly fresh water, or, which is preferable, of hauling them out and keeping them dry but ready for launching at a day's notice.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, Rear-Admiral Fred. Rodgers, U. S. N., president, was at the Norfolk Navy Yard last week and inspected every ship at the yard with a view to collecting information as to the fitness for sea of the several craft there undergoing repairs. Comdr. Hemphill, a member of the Board, has had the duty of laying out a trial ship course for torpedo boats in Chesapeake Bay, assigned to him, and has been engaged in the work for the better part of a week.

The Apprentice Training Ship Essex arrived in Hampton Roads, March 28, from a stormy voyage across the Atlantic, having met with bad weather off the island of Cuba. The Essex has on board 143 apprentices and will proceed to the Norfolk Yard for their transfer to either another ship or to the training school at Newport, R. I.

The intention of the Navy Department is to initiate the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, with reference to its utilization as a powerful Naval Station in the immediate future, and in accordance with this intention a large amount of money will probably be spent there within the next year or two. Pearl Harbor is recognized as the best and safest harbor in the Pacific ocean under our control which is within easy distance of the coast of the United States.

Capt. W. M. Folger is quoted as saying that in his opinion the superimposed turrets of the Kearsarge and Kentucky mark the most important advance in the fighting qualities of a battleship of the present period, and if there are no debatable points manifested in the forthcoming sea trials of the former ship it is probable that the rest of the naval world will come around to Capt. Folger's opinion.

Considerable friction is manifested over the controversy between the Townsend and Downey Company of New York and several other shipbuilding and engine firms over the bids recently opened for the construction of a revenue cutter for service on the great lakes.

An Inspection Board composed of Capt. Russell Glover, Superintendent of Construction, Engineer-in-Chief J. W. Collins, Revenue Marine and Second Assistant Engineer T. C. Farkell visited the W. R. Trigg Company's works last week to report upon the ability of the works to carry out a contract for one or more of the new revenue cutters now being planned for service on the great lakes. It is understood that the board found ample evidence of the ability of the above firm to carry out any building plan likely to be awarded them. The company has been awarded the contract for Revenue Cutter No. 8, a sea-going steamer of 185 feet in length, to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000. Some delay is looked for by the company in obtaining the intricate forgings necessary for the crank-shafts for the torpedo boats and destroyers now under way; still it is expected that all the boats they have under construction will be completed by May. The prospective enlargement of its works, and the improvements to be carried out on the water front will enable this enterprising company to enter the lists in future, prepared for any work required by the government on short notice.

The rush of work on the seventeen vessels under way at Louis Nixon's Crescent Shipyard at Elizabethport is so great that a complete new force of men have been put on, and for several months at least the yards will run night and day. The vessels range in size from the monitor Florida and the cruiser Chattanooga to small tenders being built for the Government. Six tenders are being built for the Russian Government.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, has received a report on the inspection of the shells furnished the Government by the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. It has been alleged by a former employee of this company that many of the shells were defective, but these allegations are not believed in the Navy Department. Out of the lot of 7,000 shells inspected 128 were found which were slightly outside the tolerances. This small percentage is quite unusual when the specifications are as severe as in this class of work. The Driggs-Seabury Company will promptly make good all shell thrown out upon inspection.

A circular recently issued by the Navy Department states that: "Flag officers, commanding officers and others who served in the late war are invited to submit comments or statements traversing any incorrect assertions in the narratives as presented to the office of Naval Intelligence by foreign writers, such comments or statements to be based, if practicable, on entries made in log books and signal records or on any records made at the particular time in question." Its object is more far-reaching than at first appears. Its object is to give officers of the Navy a chance to answer the criticism made of their conduct by Capt. Victor M. Concas, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. As will be remembered by those who read Capt. Concas' article which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, he stated at one place that all the

commanding officers of the vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet should have been court-martialed. He makes various charges against these officers, which the Navy Department has been unable to substantiate, but which have nevertheless called forth many complaints from the naval officers interested. In the publication of these articles by the office of Naval Intelligence great care is always exercised that no comments be made by the office, but that all answers to accusations and criticisms made by the foreign writer be preserved for the future. Hence the above circular.

In the Army and Navy Journal of March 31 we gave some of the principal changes which have been made in the Navy regulations, but as the board had not then, and in fact has not yet, entirely completed the revision of the regulations, it was impossible to indicate all of the changes. In the new regulations there is no provision for displaying false colors in time of war. As will be remembered, the regulations have hitherto provided that false colors should be displayed when in the interests of the country it was deemed necessary, but a further provision was made that they must be hauled down and the national flag shown prior to the firing of a gun. Owing to the fact that this displaying of false colors in certain cases has been tabooed by practically all the first-class powers of the world, the Board of Revision decided after carefully considering the subject to leave the paragraph mentioned entirely out of the new regulations. This omission does not necessarily mean, as we understand the matter, that an officer of the Navy who uses false colors shall be court-martialed for misconduct, but simply leaves the matter open to the discretion and honor of commanding officers. At the present time there is nothing in international law which forbids the display of false colors prior to the beginning of any engagement and hence no officer could be severely criticised for such action when the emergency seemed to require it.

The announcement by Admiral George Dewey that he is a candidate for the Presidency has set all the politicians agog. It is somewhat too early to determine what effect the announcement is to have on the political programmes already settled in advance, and under our complex system of an Electoral College, party nominations are an essential part of our scheme for electing a President. As the Admiral declares that he is a Democrat, if he is correctly reported, he is doubtless looking to the Democratic party for a nomination.

The promotion of Lieut. Gillmore, U. S. N., to be a lieutenant-commander has been approved by the President. Lieut. Gillmore would have been promoted prior to the present time, but as he could not be examined his advancement was delayed.

The Army and Navy Club of Washington gave a dinner to Lieut.-Comdr. Gillmore on April 4. Many naval officers of prominence were present, and the healths of Col. — and Lieut.-Col. Hayes were drunk with great enthusiasm. The president of the club was directed to write a letter to the two officers, stating how they were remembered on the occasion.

Miss Hanah Walker Sampson, daughter of Rear Admiral Sampson, was married April 5 at the Charlestown Navy Yard to Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. We shall have an account of the wedding next week.

The Comptroller holds that officers of the Navy are entitled to receive the same allowances for transportation of baggage in changing station as officers of the Army of corresponding rank. Hence it follows that the amount of extra baggage allowed in any given case to an officer of the Navy changing stations must be governed by the amount allowed by Army regulations to an Army officer of corresponding rank under similar conditions.

It has been recently held by the Comptroller that there is no law for paying bounty to an enlisted man of the Navy in the Civil war who was a substitute for a man enrolled and liable to draft but not actually drafted.

The battleship Kearsarge returned to Hampton Roads Thursday afternoon from her final acceptance trial trip. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, president of the board, was enthusiastic over the performance of the battleship on this, her last and most severe test, and unreservedly praised her behavior. He said that no accident marred the voyage, and the conditions under which the tests were made were ideal. The electrical contrivances by which the guns in the superimposed turrets are fired, and which worked somewhat imperfectly on the recent trial run, worked perfectly this time and permitted the severe test which it was desired to apply, that of firing all the guns in the turrets simultaneously. When the great double broadside was fired from them the vibration which followed was almost imperceptible, and it was made evident that the structural strength of the ship is amply sufficient to permit of the great guns being so fired in action when necessary. The turret guns and the guns of the secondary battery were each fired twice, the turret guns simultaneously. The Kearsarge was speeded under natural draught and developed for two successive hours a speed of 15 knots an hour. She was out in a 40-knot gale, and her stability and seaworthiness were said by the members of the trial board to have been remarkable. All the members of the board concurred in Admiral Rodgers' high estimate of the new battleship. Capt. Folger, commanding her, is delighted with his ship.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has received from the Secretary of the Navy a communication addressed to the Navy Department by the Rev. DeWitt Talmage requesting information on whether the Navy Department is authorized to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor in India, under the Act of Congress approved April 7, 1897, and amended June 1, 1897. The Comptroller has held that the resolution fixed no limit of time, and the appropriation not made specifically for the service of any particular year. He further holds that the Navy Department is authorized to employ a second vessel to carry out the object provided for, and that the balance of the appropriation remaining unexpended is available for this purpose.

TRIAL OF SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS.

The trial of the Kearsarge, which is now in progress in the waters adjacent to Newport News, is exciting no little interest among officers of the Navy. Not that there is any doubt but the ship itself is one of the finest ever constructed for our Navy, but that the unique method of heavy gun installation, as applied to the battleship, is something entirely foreign to anything of the kind hitherto tried by the United States Navy, and its success is greatly doubted by naval officers of well-known ability in the United States and is generally distrusted abroad. The Kearsarge and Kentucky are the first vessels which have been provided with the superimposed turret, the invention of Rear Admiral Sampson. An unofficial test was given the

turrets on March 31, which, it is claimed, was a complete success, but the members of the Board on Naval Construction, who are inclined to view with disfavor the project, have not accepted this test as being final, but are awaiting the report of the Board of Inspection, and after that the official test of the turrets, which is to be made by an unbiased board to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose.

Rear Admirals Bradford and Melville are the only two members of the Board on Construction who are firmly convinced of the merits of the superimposed turret. It is pointed out by the opposing members that during the Spanish war the vessels of our Navy fulfilled all that was required of them in every particular, despite the intricate mechanism of the vessels engaged. In this connection Rear Admiral Hitchborn, Chief Naval Constructor, says: "None of these vessels, however, was fitted with a double turret, and I am so firmly convinced of the disastrous consequence of such a design in actual warfare that I fear the result would have been otherwise had the two battleships fitted with the doubled or superimposed turrets been in service."

In case the results of the trial of this turret prove to be favorable, there is no question but that the three battleships authorized by the last Congress will be given the same method of gun installation. The objects sought to be obtained by the new design are concentration of the main batteries, and the possibility of covering a greater arc of fire than with the guns distributed in single turrets. Great care has been taken to see that the installation of the guns on the Kearsarge was perfect and that the double turrets were thoroughly well supported and under excellent control as regards rotation.

Admiral Sampson, who was present as a spectator simply at the recent unofficial trial of the turret, was exceedingly pleased with the results obtained. The four guns mounted in the turrets were fired singly and in pairs. No inconvenience, it is stated, was experienced by the occupants of the upper or lower turrets. Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Naval Ordnance, although one of the members of the Board of Construction, who has not been willing to accept the plan of the superimposed turret has expressed himself to our Washington correspondent as being pleased with the results of the first trial of the gun installation of the Kearsarge. He says in remarking upon this turret: "So far as the mechanical and structural details are concerned there is no doubt in my mind that they can be and are satisfactorily met. In other words, it may be said that it is shown that we may, if we choose, build battleships, with respect to their turrets, in this manner, but the vital question is, do we want to, or is it desirable to do so? There will always be a difference on this point."

Considering the vital importance of the matter, the Secretary of the Navy does not intend to accept as final the result of the present trial of the Kearsarge, but, as has been stated, will appoint a board to thoroughly test the gun installation of both that vessel and the Kentucky, and from this report the question of adopting the superimposed turret for the American Navy will be finally and permanently settled. It is admitted that the turret has many desirable features, and if it will but stand the exhaustive tests which are to made, there is no question but that it will prove a great addition to modern battleships.

The Bureau of Navigation states that the letter from Capt. Leary is the sole cause of his recall. However, it is admitted, even in the Department, many of the radical changes made by Capt. Leary in his administration in Guam, were not approved in Washington; and Capt. Schroeder, his successor, has been directed to rescind some of these orders. The Department refuses to make public some of Captain Leary's orders. It is known, however, that under date of August 16, 1899, an order was issued "prohibiting any person not a resident of Guam before the 7th of August previous from selling intoxicating liquors." This was the first order issued by the Governor. His next order prohibited the importation of any intoxicants. An order issued by Capt. Leary on August 25 last, prohibiting "public celebrations of feast days of the patron saints of villages, etc." has created great dissatisfaction. The order states that such celebrations must take place exclusively "within the walls of the church, chapel or private residence, and unless otherwise ordered, the only public holidays recognized will be Sundays and the holidays authorized by the United States Statute laws, and by the proclamations of the President." Several others were issued, which were not favorably considered. On the whole, however, Capt. Leary's administration as Governor of Guam was productive of good results, and for the most part his orders were satisfactory.

The Navy Department has prepared a bill for Congress which, if passed, will tend to overcome the present difficulty in getting a sufficient number of Naval officers for duty with the vessels in commission, and will obviate the present system of graduation at the Naval Academy. The bill provides that in future naval cadets, while at the Academy, shall hold the rank of midshipmen, and be available at any time for active service, and furthermore that they shall be graduated from the Academy at the end of four years and immediately receive the rank and emoluments of an ensign in the Navy. As has been pointed out in the Army and Navy Journal, there is much dissatisfaction relative to the present system of graduating naval cadets at the end of six years. It is evidently unfair to the young officers, and also works to the detriment of the service. The Navy needs officers, and some new scheme must be immediately devised for a more rapid graduation from the Academy. This bill meets with the favor of the Secretary of the Navy and also with that of a majority of officers in the service. It is to be hoped it will be passed by the present Congress and thus obviate the existing evils of the existing system.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 29.—1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Lieut. K. W. Perry, to the Seward temporarily.

Chief Engr. F. W. H. Whitaker, granted ten days' sick leave.

MARCH 30.—Constructor J. W. Lee, granted six days' leave.

2d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted fifteen days' leave.

3d Lieut. F. B. Gouday, from the Grant to the Rush.

2d Asst. Engr. U. Harvey, granted an extension of leave for four days.

MARCH 31.—Chief Engr. D. F. Kelley, granted four days' leave.

APRIL 2.—1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, granted thirty days' leave.

APRIL 2.—Capt. C. L. Hooper, granted an extension of leave for eighteen days.

2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, ordered to Bridgeport, Conn., on inspection duty.

2d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, granted ten days' leave.

APRIL 4.—1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, ordered to Wilmington, Del., on inspection duty.

Capt. Russell Glover, 1st Lieut. Worth G. Ross, 2d Lieut. G. L. Carden and 1st Lieut. J. F. Wild registered at the Department during the past week.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 31.

An interesting boat drill now takes place every Saturday morning at the Naval Academy, in which the torpedo boats, cutters, steam launches and barges take part and in which all the naval cadets are engaged.

The Standish is expected to go to Norfolk next week for the Newport, which is to go on the practice cruise. Meanwhile the Annapolis and Gloucester are being put in order, and the old Santee is having a new gangway made to it.

The dates of the boat races at the Naval Academy have been assigned for May 5, Yale; for May 12, Pennsylvania first and freshmen crews; May 19, Columbia. All the races will be at Annapolis. The measles and the rigid rule that no cadet unsatisfactory in his studies can practice have materially hurt the crew, no less than five good men falling by the wayside from one or the other of these causes. Mr. Ten Eyck, however, keeps the crews at it, and the first crew is already beginning to show fine form and to rattle away at thirty-two strokes a minute.

The growth of the Naval Academy is shown in the shipping now in use in the school. Forty years ago the only vessel employed there was the sloop-of-war Preble. Including the Newport and Chesapeake that are to take the cadets on their annual practice cruise, there are six ships at the school, the others being the Puritan, Gloucester, Annapolis and Santee. In addition there are several torpedo boats, the Standish and a great number of steam launches and other craft.

The Navy Department advertises that proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, April 10, 1900, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for wiring thirty-two buildings at the Naval Academy, for 1,600 16-c. p. incandescent electric lights and 18 arc lamps.

Mrs. J. M. Robinson, widow of Judge Robinson of the Court of Appeals, is the guest of Mrs. Murray, wife of Pay Inspector Murray, at Acton-on-the-Spa. Mr. Frank O. White, of Indian Head Naval Proving Grounds, is spending some time with his family here. Mr. John Logan and wife, of Arlington, N. J., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Pierce, Madison street. Mr. Pierce is mate on the Santee. Mrs. McNamee and children of Washington, who have been visiting Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Corbesier, have returned home.

John Valentine Harriman, aged 67 years, for many years a tailor employed at the Naval Academy, died here Saturday afternoon.

The concert of the Johns Hopkins University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, at the Naval Academy, on Saturday evening, was the leading event of the Lenten season. The occasion showed an array of most beautiful toilets and the gathering of the elite of Annapolis, who, with the resident contingent of the Naval Academy and its guests, made a brilliant assemblage. The audience thoroughly appreciated the efforts of the club and encored the players repeatedly. Of the soloists, Mr. S. P. Harwood and Mr. L. M. Warfield were the especial favorites. The former, being encored, made a decided hit by appearing in the overcoat and cap of a naval cadet.

It may interest the 4th Regulars to learn that in the columns of the 7th Regiment "Gazette" of New York they can find the opinion of an ex-member of the 7th, now an officer in the 28th U. S. Vols., that in the fighting around Imus, south of Manila, last winter, two battalions of the 28th "did in one day what the 4th Regulars could not do in one year." Such an achievement would certainly entitle every man in the regiment to special mention, and as no such commendation appears, we presume their efforts have been exaggerated in that enthusiasm which is usually borne of a recruit's baptism of fire. To him a skirmish is a Waterloo, and a charge over a knoll is like the Union rush up the mountain sides of Chattanooga. This wide claim of the enthusiastic volunteer will doubtless also amuse the older officers of the 28th who have been under fire many times.

PROMOTION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Eugene, Oregon, March 7, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have watched quite closely the proposed legislation by this Congress affecting the Army, but see none that makes any attempt to change or better the status of the enlisted men, although there is ample ground for legislation along that line. There is one law on our statute books that I wish to call attention to; namely, that one which absolutely bars the enlisted man thirty years of age from obtaining a commission, no matter how able he may show himself to command or how gallant on the field of battle. This is not as it should be; the recognition of merit should not be barred in our Army, but should be rewarded regardless of age. The great efficiency of our Army is due to the policy of recognition of merit, causing men to compete in deeds of daring and enterprise in the laudable ambition to wear "shoulder straps," and any law that bars promotion will surely reduce the efficiency of the rank and file of the Army. No man who marches and fights under our flag should be barred from promotion where he has fairly won his right to it.

EX-VOLUNTEER.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., March 28, 1900.

Major Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., arrived from Honolulu Tuesday. Major Mills, who has been in charge of the troops at Hawaii for some months past, will soon leave for the Philippines. He is a guest at the California.

A very interesting affair of the past week was the dinner given recently by Lieut. and Mrs. Leroy Eltinge. Those present were the Misses Houghton of San Francisco, Capt. Miles and Lieut. Raymond.

Mrs. Plummer, wife of Col. E. H. Plummer, 35th Inf., U. S. V., and her children, are visiting in San Francisco. Col. Plummer, who is now in Manila, is pleasantly remembered among the officers as General Shafter's aid in the summer of 1899.

Mrs. John L. Sehon, wife of Capt. Sehon, retired, from San Diego, is a guest of Col. and Mrs. James M. Marshall.

Miss Pratt, daughter of Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., who has been visiting friends in the East, has returned home.

A. S. Surgs. Harry Morrell and Robert E. Caldwell, have arrived in the garrison and reported for temporary duty.

DEPARTURE OF THE SUMNER.

The transport Sumner sailed from New York for Manila March 31, carrying 46 officers of the Army and some 733 enlisted men, as well as several nurses and civilian employees. On her departure the agents of the Government in New York who have had to wrestle with the many difficulties which continually arose to retard her wept tears of joy. Her first stop will be Gibraltar, where she is due about April 12. There she will take on coal, and also at the other ports she will stop at. Malta should be reached about April 17, Port Said April 23 and Aden April 29. Her next stops will be Colombo, Singapore and Manila, the vessel being due at the latter place about May 30. There have been a number of changes in the list of officers ordered to take passage on the Sumner, some of them booked for sailing having their orders revoked or changed to proceed via San Francisco. The following is a correct list of the officers sailing, as shown by the records of the Quartermaster's Department: Col. Wirt Davis, 3d Cav.; Capt. E. L. Butts, 18th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 25th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. F. D. Baldwin, 4th Inf.; Major F. A. Cook, 26th Inf.; Major Geo. Pickett, Paymaster; Major J. O. Skinner, U. S. A., retired; Capt. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf.; Capt. J. L. Hearn, 21st Inf.; Capt. Chas. McQuiston, 4th Inf.; Capt. F. B. McCoy, 3d Inf.; Capt. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf.; Capt. R. C. Croxton, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. F. C. Tillson, 14th Inf.; Capt. J. A. Perry, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. O. Johnson, 6th Inf.

1st Lieut. H. E. Ely, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Stogsdall, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. M. Anderson, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Gohn, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Wagner, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Bell, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Cavanaugh, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Castle, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. F. B. Mitchell, 6th Inf.

2d Lieut. Chas. H. Whipple, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. K. Armstrong, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sylvester Bonnafon, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Norwood, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. U. Leonare, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. K. Wetherill, 6th Inf.

Major S. T. Armstrong, Surg.; A. A. Surg. L. L. Gilman, A. A. Surg. P. H. McAndrew, A. A. Surg. J. B. Thomas, A. A. Surg. I. Ayer, Chaplain R. S. Nichols, 1st Lieut. G. W. Moses, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. W. Brown, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Baker, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. A. Awl, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. S. Sayer, 21st Inf.; Chaplain E. P. Esterbrook.

FORT MONROE, VA.

Another new rapid fire battery has been commenced at Fort Monroe, which when completed will command the approach to Newport News, Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth. The site is in direct line with the famous Rip Raps, in the centre of Hampton Roads, officially known as Fort Wool, and with Willoughby Spit on the opposite shore. The new rapid fire battery at Fort Monroe is already well under way, and the work will be hurried to completion. It is located on the point just below the Hygeia Hotel and extends inward far enough to take in the lighting tower which was hastily erected on the beach during the Spanish war for the manipulation of the wires connecting with the scores of mines that were planted in Hampton Roads at that time. The fortification will consist of four 4-inch rapid fire rifles, and will greatly strengthen the upper part of Fort Monroe.

A PLEA FOR COLOR SERGEANTS.

Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I call attention to the fact that in the classification of non-commissioned officers the color-sergeant has been overlooked. Do not misunderstand me; I do not claim that he ought to have an increase of pay, but I do think he ought to be classed with the non-commissioned staff of his regiment; say to rank with battalion sergeant-major. The duties of a color sergeant frequently take him away from his company altogether, leaving it minus one sergeant for duty. His spare time in garrison could easily be occupied, as librarian, assistant provost sergeant, etc. The service would be much benefited if this were done.

SERGEANT OF INFANTRY.

REAR ADMIRAL ERBEN ON THE CANAL.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., retired, in an article in the Philadelphia "Times" of March 25, gave his views on the need of a larger navy in the light of national defense. The money expended in fortifying the Nicaragua Canal, he thinks, would better be spent in building new ships. He has no confidence in the love of the South American republics for us, and they would give us little aid in defending the canal. A fleet would have to be maintained at both countries to guard the canal, so inadequate would the fortifications be. Admiral Erben does not fear trouble with England. It is Germany we should keep our eye on. When he was in Berlin last July the Admiral was told by those well informed that Germany had designs on the Western Hemisphere, her plans in this direction being aided by the already strong German sentiment in Brazil. The Admiral mentions a German professor's article printed in an official newspaper of Berlin, unfolding the plan of Emperor William to create large German colonies in Mexico, Brazil and the republics of Central America, but we don't quite understand why an "official" organ should thus have "given away" the Kaiser's scheme.

Army engineers will take exception to the statement made by Admiral Erben that "ships with modern munitions could stand off and reduce the strongest fortifications created by the hand of man in a short space of time." They may point to the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's ships of the fortifications in Cuba and Puerto Rico and the unsatisfactory results obtained, and quote some very eminent experts on military matters who thought the success achieved scarcely justified the expenditure of the large amount of ammunition. Our artillerists who have spent so much time in preparing the land-defenses of New York Harbor will hardly relish Admiral Erben's remark that it would take a microscope to find the ruins of the forts once they had been bombarded by ships of a great navy. It has been the proud boast of those who have erected the works on Sandy Hook that with their disappearing carriages and their long stretches of sand, they could almost laugh at the navies of the world.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, March 28, 1900.

Dr. and Mrs. William Baird expect to leave for Cloudcroft the first of the month, going from the post to that point by wagon for the benefit of Mrs. Baird's health. The doctor, however, will be gone but a short time, though Mrs. Baird intends staying during the hot months.

Mrs. Ross L. Bush, wife of Lieut. Bush, 25th Inf., accompanied by her two children, passed through El Paso this week en route from San Houston to San Francisco to visit Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, Mrs. Bush's parents.

Miss Nannie Baird left March 28 for Alomogordo, New Mexico.

The classmates of Miss Maria Loughborough, of the El Paso High School, gave a dance recently in the Post hall and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Work is being commenced on the target range, for target practice begins the first of the week.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

April 2, 1900.

Grebble's Battery D, 2d U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieut. M. L. McDonough, left St. Augustine, Fla., Monday morning, April 2, for Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, to take station as a subpost to Fort Barrancas, Major Calef commanding. A. A. Surg. McCall leaves this week for Fort Schuyler, N. Y., with the Hospital Corps and hospital supplies, which indicates the nearest to the abandonment of St. Francis barrack yet experienced. Major Scantling will remain with a small detail until June, when he will take a leave pending retirement next autumn.

Captain Van Lucas, C. E., and Mrs. Van Lucas are at the Ponce de Leon.

THE CANTEEN AGAIN.

April 2, 1900.

In an editorial on the article by Chaplain Swift on "A Post Exchange," which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of February 24 and with the endorsement of Bishop Potter, the New York "Times" says: "One such testimony as this will, to a sensible mind, outweigh all the declamation of all the male and female Podsnaps who insist that the way to abate evils is to ignore them, and not to attempt regulation, because regulation involves recognition. In 'One View of the Question,' Mr. Rudyard Kipling draws a powerful picture of the evil that has been wrought by the application of the spirit of Podsnappery to other vices than drinking. But Mr. Swift's testimony shows that, in its application to drinking in the United States Army, this spirit has done and can do nothing but mischief. And it is testimony which simply reinforces all the testimony we have had from officers of the Army, who are all men most warmly interested in the well-being of the enlisted men under them, and who know best how that well-being can be promoted. The canteen is but a small part of the post exchange, which is the centre of the social life of an army post. Drinking bears no larger a proportion to the other social needs which are met there than it does in a respectable club."

The enemies of the canteen will find food for serious reflection in the item in the daily newspapers which says that the saloon-keepers in the neighborhood of Fort Crook are up in arms against the post exchange and have enlisted in their cause local paper which publishes columns of abuse of the Army for seeking to deprive the rum sellers of their trade. This is probably the only crusade in which the temperance reformers and the saloon men can join hands. The spectacle must certainly not be edifying to the reformers who have been asserting that they are inspired by only the highest motives, which no doubt is true. But if they seek the abolition of the canteen are inspired by the highest motives what shall we say of those who seek the same result with motives that would be denounced as infamous by the other class? Questionable indeed must be the merit of a reform that can unite under one banner such widely differing views.

Governor Stuenberg in his testimony at the close of the re-direct examination before the House Military Committee, which is investigating the Idaho labor troubles, flatly denied statements made in the resolution of Representative Lentz, namely that laborers had been called "cowardly curs" by Capt. Edwards, U. S. A., and that the wives and families of prisoners were subjected to insult and outrages by the soldiers of the United States. The Governor was also very positive in his assertions that neither General Merriam, nor his commissioned and non-commissioned officers, nor the privates in the United States Army had in any way usurped the rights of the State, or acted otherwise than for the convenience and comfort of the prisoners. The Governor testified that there was no misuse of the military powers of the United States, that the mine owners had nothing whatever to do with the policy of the State of Idaho, and that the troops were merely employed to quell the insurrection and rebellion that compelled the Governor to proclaim martial law in the County of Shoshone.

It has been claimed by some that the Navy Department relieved Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N., from duty as Governor of the island of Guam on account of some orders which he issued to the men under his command while holding this office. The following letter will explain why Capt. Leary was ordered home and will sufficiently contradict the erroneous statements made in some of the daily press: "Government House, Agua, Guam. 8th February, 1900. Sir: I have the honor to request that upon the expiration of my sea cruise as captain, on the 24th July, 1900, which will make my two and a half years, I be relieved from my present duties and ordered to my home. With the fifteen months immediately prior to my promotion commanding the ram Katahdin, I will have had forty-five months of almost continuous sea service, and as my presence will be needed at home for domestic reasons, I respectfully request a prompt relief. Very respectfully,

R. P. LEARY.

Captain, U. S. N., Governor of Guam.

The attempt to shrink the jacket on the 10-inch gun at Watervliet Arsenal was made on March 31 and was unsuccessful. It was brought within six inches of the bottom when it was discovered that it was binding, and it was thought best to withdraw it before it cooled without attempting to go further. A second trial will be made in a few days. The work was supervised by Master Mechanic Christiansen, and the greatest care was given every detail of the operation.

REPORTS FROM THE 38TH INFANTRY.

In a report dated Batangas, Luzon, Jan. 21, Col. Geo. S. Anderson of the 38th Inf., gives a report of the operations of the forces under his command from January 10 to January 4, 1900, south of Manila. The command was ordered to proceed to Talisay to intercept the enemy that had been beaten in a fight at Santo Tomas by Col. Bullard's command. Gen. Wheaton in handing the order to Col. Anderson told him to pursue and punish the enemy wherever found. The start was made from Perez das Marinas about sunset of Jan. 10. Silang was reached at midnight. Lieut. Buckley and his battery were attached and followed after. The column resumed march in the forenoon of the next day and about noon reached the top of the mountain above Talisay. The descent was steep and difficult. When near the bottom the advance guard was opened upon at short range by a small party from the opposite side of a very steep and nearly impassable ravine. The fire was instantly returned and for half an hour firing was pretty hot, but all their shots were poorly aimed and went high and there were no casualties on either side. Camp was made at Talisay. Tanauan was entered without opposition on Jan. 12. Here Col. Bullard, 39th Inf., arrived. It was decided to move on to Lipa. Col. Bullard from Santo Tomas brought his entire regiment and Summerville's artillery. When near the Barrio of Lutka a brisk fire was opened by the rebels from the left. This fire was silenced in a few minutes by the fire of the companies of the 1st battalion and the artillery. In less than half a mile the advance was again stopped by severe fire from a barricade thrown across the road, having a brush entanglement thrown across about 100 yards in front of it. This position was rapidly flanked by the artillery and companies of the 1st and 2d battalions and the march was continued. In both rebel parties there were about 500 men. Eight of their dead were seen on the field, and twelve or thirteen of their wounded were subsequently found in the hospital at Lipa. Col. Anderson's casualties were Corporal Walter C. Young, Co. L, 38th Inf., killed; Private James Ryan, Co. B, 39th Inf., wounded, and died at 8 A. M. on the 15th; Private William A. Nelson, Co. K, 38th Inf., shot through the haversack and clothing, the bullet stopping without penetrating the flesh.

Arrived within about a mile of Lipa Col. Anderson made a halt to collect his force for the assault of the town. Here Col. Bullard rode up with an offer to lead with his regiment, which had had a few days' rest, but this offer was declined. Lipa was entered without opposition. Here were found about 130 Spanish prisoners, including 57 officers, who were wild in their expressions of joy over release from so long confinement. Col. Bullard found out from some of the Spaniards that some American prisoners had been taken out shortly before on the road to Rosario. He proposed pursuit and this was agreed to. A flying column started at rapid pace in pursuit. Rosario was cleared by a few pistol shots; here 70 more prisoners were liberated. One of them, a Spanish officer, told Col. Bullard that a large sum of money had been brought that far by the fleeing garrison of Lipa, and there abandoned. He showed where it was hid and it was hauled back to Lipa. One of the boxes was broken open and part of the money was taken by some of the released prisoners, but the situation was too critical for the Americans to observe these things very closely. A count of the money showed \$19,000.50. Col. Anderson says that to Col. Bullard is due the proposition to make this expedition, and his energy, dash and courage are worthy of the highest recognition.

Col. Anderson says: "The action of the regiment in every affair in which it was engaged was superb. Owing to the impossibility of viewing all parts of the action, many deeds were unobserved by me. But I did observe acts of particular heroism on the part of Col. Bullard, Lieut.-Col. Crane, Capts. Read, Moore, and Collier, and I commend for their gallantry Col. Bullard and those who followed him to Rosario. Sergt.-Major F. McC. Smith, 38th Inf., is also entitled to special mention for bravery. On the night of the 12th he volunteered to carry a dispatch to Calamba. The distance was about 12 or 13 miles; the road infested with small parties of armed insurgents. Starting about 5 P. M., he delivered his message, got an answer, and rejoined his regiment about 8 A. M. on the 13th, and went through the entire fight, near the advance, and expressed great regret that I would not permit him to go with the party to Rosario. I desire to renew my recommendation for commission at the first opportunity of Sergt.-Major Smith, as he is otherwise entirely qualified. Too high praise cannot be given Lieut. Summerville and his battery. His judgment was ever sound; he was full of vigor and activity, and cool and brave as any man I ever saw. He should receive some reward."

At Lipa was captured the arsenal that had been engaged in reloading ammunition, but it was only a poor affair, with but little that was of value in it. One case of perhaps 150 pounds dynamite fell into our hands. The marches of the regiment were as follows:

Jan. 10 Dasmariñas to Silang, 8 miles; 11, Silang to Talisay, 12 miles; 12, Talisay to Tanauan, 13 miles; 13, Tanauan to Lipa, 12 miles.

These are the officers and men who took part in the dash into Rosario: Col. G. S. Anderson, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Crane, Maj. C. H. Muir, Capt. B. A. Read, 1st Lieut. W. G. Doane, 1st Lieut. F. A. Thompson, of the 38th Inf., and Col. R. L. Bullard, Sergeant J. Ford, band, Corporal J. B. Crane, Co. D, Private Chas. M. Simmons, Co. D, Private P. Iven, Co. D, of the 39th Inf.

Major Charles H. Muir, 38th Inf., in a report to Col. Anderson under date of Batangas, P. I., Jan. 20, details operations of Cos. B, C and D under his command in operations about Taal. He started for that place on Jan. 19 with 40 men. The movement was ordered by Col. Anderson on a request by Major Johnston, 46th Inf., at Lemery, for assistance. Resistance was first encountered about one mile distant from Taal from a trench defending the main road. The attack of this trench was left to Co. C, which was the leading company, and Cos. D and B were placed in line of skirmishers. Co. C continued to advance and the Filipinos ceased resistance. During the fight troops of the 46th Inf., U. S. V., under Maj. Wm. H. Johnston, forced the bridge over the Pansipit river, capturing three small cannon with which his crossing had been resisted. The gunboat Marietta fired several shots into the town.

The American loss consisted of Corporal Thomas Brown, shot in right chest, bullet ranging down through the body and coming out in small of back, dangerous; Private Harry Buchanan, shot in calf of leg and thigh grazed, flesh wounds; Private Ben. L. Chinn, shot in right forearm, fractured; Private Elmer E. Leaser, shot below left eye, severe; Private Edward Weaver,

shot in left shoulder, flesh wound; the above being all of Co. C; Private Edward H. Chapin, Co. D, lacerated wounds in right thigh and right arm by carabao. Three dead Filipinos and two badly wounded were found in the field. Lieut. Blanchard reported that a party of ten or twelve retreating from the trench in front of the right came under the fire of his platoon, and were all killed or wounded. The Filipino strength was from four hundred to five hundred rifles, and about five hundred bolomen. The Filipinos seemed in good courage at the beginning of the fight, in some cases remaining in their trenches until the Americans were within fifty yards of them. Major Muir says: "The behavior of officers and men during the forced march, as well as during the fight, was all that could be desired. Special mention is made of Capt. Joan S. Powell, for voluntarily exposing himself to increased danger in quieting and carrying to a less exposed situation Corporal Brown, when the latter was wounded. Mention is made of Capt. Jordan, Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant Thompson, and Lieut. Blanchard. Battalion Sergeant Major Goodwin Compton displayed good sense and courage. He possesses the necessary qualifications for a commission as 2d Lieut. of Volunteers, and my previous recommendation to that effect is renewed. 1st Sgt. Beauford R. Camp, Co. D, performed good service, as did also Corporal Jones of that company, who was with the point of the advance guard."

Of this march Col. Anderson says: "I regard the march to Taal as a splendid achievement. The battalion was on the road 35 minutes after the request for assistance was received, and the full 15 miles were covered in less than four and one-half hours. I personally witnessed the brave act of Capt. Powell in carrying off Corporal Brown, and it cannot be too highly rewarded. I wish to add to the list of those who were conspicuously brave the names of Capt. Read and Lieut. Hudson; they performed their acts of bravery under my own eyes, and led the lines against a galling fire to within 50 yards of strong intrenchments, before the enemy ran."

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Crane, of the 38th, under date of Lipa, P. I., Jan. 22, reports on the expedition on Jan. 20 to Cuencua, commanded by him, as part of the combination on the attack on Taal. He left Lipa with 60 men each from the four companies, with Major Holbrook and Battalion Adj't. Lieut. Doane. A little scattering fire was encountered on the march but amounted to nothing serious. The roads were patrolled to intercept fugitives, but none to speak of were taken. Lieut.-Col. Crane says: "The men marched splendidly; they are now tough, but terribly in need of footwear. Major Holbrook and his Adj't., Lieut. Doane, did their full duty, and did it well; indeed, the same can be said of all the officers and men, excepting one straggler."

DISCUSSING THE ARMY BILL.

In his speech on the Army bill in the House last week Mr. McClellan introduced a number of statistical tables. One shows the distribution of officers of the United States Army with the McClellan bill and under the present establishment and gives the following figures. The first column shows the proposed strength, the second column the present strength:

Mr. McClellan appended a number of statistical tables

Combatant Force.		
General officers, line.....	19	10
General staff	50	29
Engineers	223	124
Artillery	976	410
Cavalry	735	470
Infantry	1,470	1,185
Total combatant	3,473	2,237
Non-Combatant Force.		
Medical Corps	501	192
Quartermaster's Corps	121	57
Equipment Corps	51	22
Subsistence Corps	48	60
Pay Corps	60	26
Judge-Advocate Corps	14	8
Chaplains	70	34
Total non-combatant	805	339
Aggregate	4,338	2,576

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, said: "When we remember that in a war against a power not of the first class it took us months of weary waiting to obtain supplies, equipments, clothing, equipage and transportation for our comparatively small Army; when we remember the weary sickness and deaths that attended that work, we must remember also that the people have not forgotten, and that they will demand of us such an organization of the Army of the United States as shall make it capable of instant, immediate extension, and mobilization without friction, so as to be able at least to furnish the first fighting line against any power on the globe; and if we do not do that, if we do not realize what is asked of us, or at least attempt it, we shall fail in our duty."

"In time of peace remember that the Army should be so arranged that the officers should get full staff training, and that is one reason for the system of details to the staff department proposed by the Secretary of War, a Secretary whom all admire, a Secretary who at least knows what he does know, and who says that he has accepted a retainer to take care of the Army and that he is going to do it as well as a lawyer can."

"It is admitted by all that cavalry and field artillery should be maintained in time of peace rather than in infantry, because they can not be provided or drilled quickly in time of war. A few years ago it was the fashion to sneer at these arms, and we heard of nothing but fixed fortifications. The South African war has shown what artillery and cavalry can do and that infantry can not ever advance safely within the range of the modern rifle without first clearing the ground by the use of these arms."

"Our present provision of 10 regiments of cavalry is too small, even for our present force of 100,000 men, and entirely too small if we should be forced to enlarge our Army or call out the militia. Our provision for field and horse batteries is simply ridiculous. The number of guns contained in the field, horse and mountain artillery are, in Russia, 3,912; France, 3,048; Austria, 1,524; Italy, 1,266; England, 768—but now many more—Japan, 712; Bulgaria, 414; Portugal, 216; Servia, 276; Sweden, 270, and in the United States, 84."

Congressman Marsh discussing the bill said: "In comparison with the population of 1800, the wealth of the country in 1800, the extent of the country in 1800, and the size of the Army in 1800, comparing them with the present day, the Army, even now upon a war footing, is not in excess of the proportion that existed in the days of Thomas Jefferson. Occupying now an advanced position among the nations of the world there comes upon our Republic responsibilities that did not rest upon it in its youthful days under the Administration of Thomas Jefferson."

FILIPINO TRENCHES AND BARRICADES.

The Philippine correspondent of the New York " Tribune" gives a detailed description of the Filipino entrenchments, upon which so much praise has been lavished.

The indications at every trench system are that the builders of the trenches always had the possibility of flight in mind. In fact, how to run is the chief consideration of the rebel soldiers, and the officers cannot get the natives to take to trenches or barricades of any sort unless complete preparations are made for flight. At almost every system of trenches used by the insurgents, there will be found series of retreating trenches. This mode of trenching not only gives the rebel a chance to retreat gradually, but offers a good chance for him to stop and fire his rifle frequently from protected places in the cross trenches. Oftentimes these connecting retreating trenches extend for miles along a road or trail, and frequently connect one town with another.

On some occasions the Americans have run into trench systems in which a series of half moon shape trenches are dug and connected. The first trench will contain the fighting force at the beginning, but as soon as the American fire gets too severe for comfort the soldiers fall back to the second trench. Then they can continue to fall back into similar trenches, making a short stand at each trench and perhaps damaging the opposite forces a little. Often these half circle trenches completely cover the approaches to cities and towns previously held by the rebels. The natives worked industriously for years in making them, for they used trenches against the Spanish soldiery, and have been fighting almost all the time since the beginning of Spanish rule on the islands. Then labor is inexpensive, and the rebels employed some labor and used prisoners to work as well, so that the insurgent forces always had a large number of men engaged in constructing trenches everywhere.

When the rebels abandon a section of trenches they have a habit of either covering them over with light stuff for the Americans to fall through, or they set up poisoned tips of sharpened bamboo hoping that some of the Americans may tumble in on these wicked points in the dark. A great number of trenches thus fitted have been located in the enemy's country, and, of course, are set fire to at once, so as to destroy the wood points and the poison. No American soldier has ever fallen on these poisoned tips, but some natives have gone to their death on them. Another trick of the natives is to have the trench lightly covered with bamboo sticks and some stones or earth thrown over so as to conceal the spot. The natives suppose the Americans will not notice the new earth, and will step on the frail top and fall through upon the points below. Sometimes they run water into these places and put poisonous reptiles inside. They work out all sorts of extremely ingenious schemes of this description, and to the wonder of the natives the American soldiers refuse to be caught.

The insurgents are also competent builders of barricades, and in every section of the country formerly occupied by them are numerous barricades made usually by using bamboo pieces joined at the top, and the space between filled in with earth. The natives also use large numbers of castaway sugar bags filled with sand and earth for building barricades.

The rebels devise all manner of schemes for making the approaches to their fortifications impregnable. Barbed wire would be a novelty in Luzon, and the natives adopt the next thing to it, which is split bamboo. They can entwine this material in grass, across streams, in swamps, in front of trenches and barricades. The Americans trip on these ingenious traps and fall full length, throwing their rifles straight out ahead. Usually the soldier is up again in a moment and presses on, but sometimes the wicked natives arrange cut bamboo points, etc., in front of the traps, so that the soldier falls upon these places and is severely cut. A troublesome piece of ground to get over is that which is provided with "round tops," so called. The rebels form the earth into series of ridges, and on the top of each ridge they place long half pieces of bamboo. The only footing that a soldier can get is on the smooth surface of the bamboo, and many soldiers fall and hurt themselves, while many get sprained ankles.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Lieut. Ward Winchell, U. S. N., has appealed from the settlement of the Auditor for the Navy Department by whom his claim for commutation of quarters while waiting orders at his home and while traveling, and also for reimbursements for amounts paid for transporting excess baggage while traveling under orders, was disallowed. The officer contends that while waiting orders at his home he was in the same position as though waiting orders at a post or station and is therefore entitled to commutation of quarters. It has been decided, however, that a Navy officer waiting orders at his home is not entitled to commutation of quarters and, under the regulations, he is not entitled to commutation of quarters while traveling under orders. The Comptroller for the Treasury has affirmed the action of the Auditor disallowing the claims. The Comptroller of the Treasury has also decided that there is no authority for paying traveling expenses of enlisted men of the Navy from place of discharge to place of enlistment or to a port on the coast on which they enlisted, where transportation in kind has not been furnished.

The Comptroller has decided that officers of the Army who have been appointed disbursing officers of the Cuban census are in the performance of military duty under orders, and that commutation of quarters, provided their assignments to duty are such as to entitle them to the same, should be paid from the Army appropriation and not from the revenues of Cuba.

Copies of official Filipino documents captured by the American troops were sent to the Senate on March 27 by the President in compliance with a resolution. The most interesting paper is a translation of the minutes of a meeting of the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong on May 5, 1898, four days after the destruction of the Spanish squadron by the American ships under Admiral Dewey's command. At that meeting it was decided to prepare the Filipino people to fight the United States, if this Government declined to give them independence, and measures were taken to secure arms for the Tagalogs. Thus official Filipino documents confirm the belief that the outbreak against the American troops near Manila on Feb. 4, 1899, was the result of a carefully considered and prearranged plot. Copies of communications from several clubs and societies in the United States encouraging Aguinaldo even after war with the rebels had begun were included in the correspondence.

FOREIGN OPINION OF OUR NAVAL CAPTAINS.

H. W. Wilson, the English naval writer, opens his latest volume, "The Downfall of Spain," with a discussion of the blowing up of the U. S. S. Maine. He says that foreign naval authorities hold generally that the disaster was due to spontaneous combustion in the bunks. He himself calls this a "simple and easy method" of getting over the trouble of studying the evidence, and reaches the deliberate conclusion that the evidence established the probability, at least, that the Maine was destroyed by a mine. He bases his opinion on a study of the exhaustive and scientific investigation made by the board of inquiry, and the flimsy and inconsequential report of the Spanish naval officers. The elimination of all other suggested causes of the explosion he regards as the strongest proof of its intentional character, and for motive points to the fact that the loss of the Maine left the American Navy weaker "on paper" than the Spanish. In England even good judges held that the destruction of the battleship made Spain the stronger at sea.

Some reckless Spanish officer in Havana, Mr. Wilson argues, may have concluded, of course without authority, to take this means of putting his country in an apparently superior position. This opinion was certainly held in unofficial circles in Havana at the time, for on the day following the explosion, the author states, the health of the men who destroyed the Maine was being drunk in the cafes by Spaniards.

Discussing the naval battles of the war Mr. Wilson calls the battle of Manila bay "a military execution rather than a contest," overriding the opinion of Senator Lodge and others who rank the battle above that of the Nile. He does not, he says, wish to detract from the deserved reputation of Admiral Dewey, who "did his work excellently well, without a trace of doubt or hesitation," but thinks Dewey's chief credit lies in the fact that "he seems, more than any other American officer, to have realized the hopeless rottenness of the Spanish navy and the Spanish defences." Admiral Montojo, outclassed from the beginning, showed strange want of foresight and did not even utilize the feeble forces at his disposal. By this and other operations Spanish naval strength on paper dwindled to almost nothing in fact, so that the destruction of Cervera's fleet, was, in this writer's opinion, a comparatively easy affair.

While praising the Spanish Admiral's serene courage and perfect realization of the fate before his squadron, Mr. Wilson points out that so despondent a commander was not the man to make the best of a bad situation. A more enterprising because more hopeful Admiral might have given the Americans much more trouble at Santiago. For Sampson and the American captains this author has high praise. The actual battle, he says, was a captains' and engineers' fight, and to them was due the victory. But the Admiral in command had foreseen and directed everything.

Of Admiral Schley he says that "it is cruelly unjust to impugn his personal courage," but he holds that official records show that he made many mistakes and came perilously near to disobeying orders. Of the Brooklyn's "loop" he says "on the whole, it seems probable to the writer that Schley wished to move the Brooklyn further out." Of Admiral Sampson Mr. Wilson says:

"After the battle ungenerous and ignorant attempts were made to rob Admiral Sampson of the credit which he deserved. By certain Americans, who are apparently unaware that Admiral Sampson's name as a great artillerist has been for years familiar to all naval students, it was assumed that his promotion to the chief command over the heads of Capts. Schley and Watson was a piece of favoritism. Admiral Sampson's success is the best answer to this charge. He has been blamed for his absence at the moment when Cervera put to sea, though it is now known that he had been expressly ordered by the Navy Department to go to Siboney, and though it was obviously impossible for him to foresee the enemy's movements with absolute exactitude. Admiral Sampson from first to last did his work in a manner that commands British admiration, displaying coolness and judgment both in council and in action, and adopting dispositions which were excellent for the object in view. Blame for the mistakes at the outset—in not closely watching Cervera's fleet—cannot be laid at his door."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 4, 1900.

The order announcing the prospective changes in the detail of officers stationed at the post was published last week and was the subject of greatest interest to the many affected thereby. Eleven officers of the present detail will be relieved. The Ordnance Department loses its senior instructor and two assistants; the Department of Tactics, the senior instructor of artillery tactics and the assistant instructor of cavalry tactics. From the Department of Philosophy the assistant professor will be relieved and also the officer in charge of the observatory. From the Department of Mathematics the assistant professor will be relieved; from the Department of Languages the assistant professor and one instructor, and from the Department of Law one officer. Capt. Bruff, who heads the list, has been on duty as instructor of ordnance since August 17, '91, having succeeded the late Major Cowdy. Capt. Bruff, prior to his present berth, had already served as instructor in the department of which he is now the head. His long familiarity with the duties of his department, which he has performed with marked ability, will make his departure a source of regret professionally, while socially the friends of Capt. and Mrs. Bruff regard their leaving with the keenest sense of loss. Capt. Adams will have served five years on the completion of his present trust, as will also Lieut. W. R. Smith. Among the new detail are two officers who have served full terms of duty at the Academy, Lieut. C. de W. Wilcox and Capt. Lands, and two others who were relieved to join their regiments in active service in the field, viz., Lieuts. Alstrom Hamilton, 1st Art., and F. L. Parker, 5th Cav.

At the concert on Saturday evening Miss Isabel Davis, niece of Capt. H. C. Davis, performed a violin solo to the delight of an appreciative audience.

The regular meetings of the reading and card clubs were held last week. At the latter a paper was read on the subject of "Madame de Staél."

The ladies' sewing society met at Mrs. Barnum's.

On Thursday of the present week an informal officers' hop will be given.

On Saturday evening there will be a small cadet hop.

On Saturday, April 21, will occur the cadets' Easter hop.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

When Gen. John C. Bates occupied Cagayan, in the island of Mindanao, the presence of the gunboats Yorktown, Manila and Panay prevented resistance. Surigao, Iligan and Misamis were also occupied without opposition. Insurgent atrocities have been numerous in Cagayan and Camarines provinces, Spaniards, Chinamen and natives being murdered indiscriminately. In his seizures Gen. Bates captured several hundred rifles and a number of cannon. The Surigao district is in the northern part of Mindanao, Iligan, 65 miles farther south.

The press dispatches announcing the surrender in Panay of the Chinese General Pana to Gen. Kobbe would indicate that the American commander has been doing some vigorous work in suppressing the guerrillas. For some time Pana had been terrorizing and devastating the province of Panay.

Two Filipino bandits named Morales and Gonzales, who were found guilty of murdering a countryman, were hanged at noon of March 30 in the plaza in front of the church at San Carlos, Province of Pangasinan, an officer of the United States Army presiding at the execution, which was witnessed by the principal citizens of the place. There was no demonstration and the general feeling was that the men received their deserts. This is the first execution of natives under military control, and is expected to have a salutary effect upon the many small bands of rebels who are rapidly degenerating into marauders. Even the slight military control that was exercised over the warlike natives in the early days of the rebellion has disappeared with the crushing of the insurrection and there is nothing to restrain the bandits now but the fear of punishment by the Americans.

The American garrisons are dealing with the bandits in a new fashion. Every time an American commissary train or convoy is attacked or any of the peaceful natives are murdered or robbed, soldiers are sent post haste after the marauders. In nearly every case the rebels have been badly punished, leaving many dead, wounded and prisoners behind.

At Palisha Pass, where the natives had planned an ambush for Capt. Chas. G. McGhee of Co. H, 29th Inf., fifteen men of the same company were sent out. They ran into another ambush and were attacked by a force of twenty times their number. For a few minutes it looked as if the little band of Americans would be wiped out, but they deployed and fell back, finally gaining the river bank, where they had a fairly clear view of the insurgents, with a strip of open country between them and the main body of the enemy. While a heavy fire was kept up on the insurgents' position two of the men circled around and got on their flank. The American fire was so accurate and continuous, though from a mere handful of sharpshooters, that the rebels could not leave the brush. Some who tried it were shot down in the open. Finally sixty-five surrendered to seven men. Forty of the number were armed with Remington and Mausers. The Filipinos on the flanks retreated.

The ladrone bands in Cavite have been amusing themselves by killing the natives who have property worth stealing and murdering children. Should children of any of the peaceful people wander away from their homes they are likely to be pounced upon by murderers and booled.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The President on April 4 appointed the following Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy: Gen. Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, Gen. Anson G. McCook of New York, Abraham Charles Kaufman of South Carolina, Col. William C. Church of New York, the Rev. Henry M. Curtis, D.D., of Ohio, Prof. David F. Houston of Texas, and Dudley Evans of New Jersey. The House of Representatives has appointed the following Representatives to the Congressional Board of Visitors, and their names have been forwarded to the War Department: C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, M. E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, and J. L. Slayden of Texas. No Senators have yet been appointed to the board.

NAVAL MEDALS FOR WAR SERVICE.

The question of awarding medals to the officers and men who served in the North Atlantic Squadron during the Spanish-American war and who have not hitherto received any recognition for their services, has been for some time under serious consideration in the Navy Department. In the Army and Navy Journal of March 31 we made some mention of the resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason covering this matter, which had been referred by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to the Navy Department for remark. The following communication has been sent by the Department to Senator Hale, the chairman of the committee, and action will be immediately taken in Congress along the lines suggested:

"The Department concurs in the view which you express, that it is not every little affair which would justify the giving of medals, but encounters some difficulty in specifying at this time the particular engagements which are deserving of such commemoration. In this connection attention is invited to the views on this subject presented by the Bureau of Navigation, to which bureau the resolution in question was referred for report and recommendation, as follows: 'The bureau believes that it would be exceedingly difficult to follow out the suggestion of Senator Hale to discriminate in the sense indicated in the last paragraph of the within letter. The resolution as originally introduced even with the amendment to be proposed by Senator McMillan, does not seem to follow any particular criterion of importance of engagements included; for instance, it is noted that no engagements around the Island of Puerto Rico are included in the resolution; none of the bombardments of Santiago are included, and many of the minor engagements around the Island of Cuba are omitted. Some of the foregoing are of considerable importance, as, for instance, the engagement at San Juan where one man was killed and seven wounded on board our vessels, and the engagement off Santiago, June 26, where one man was killed and nine were wounded. Furthermore, although Victor Blue and Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson might receive medals on account of their participation in some of the engagements mentioned in the resolution, they would not be included as a result of the work in which they most distinguished themselves. Lieuts. H. H. Ward and W. H. Buck, neither of whom participated in any engagement nor served on board naval vessels, would not benefit by the resolution, and yet performed war services which should be considered in this connection. The Department has recommended the advancement of Captain C. D. Sigsbee, both on account of his conduct at the time the Maine was destroyed and in the engagement with a torpedo boat off San Juan. His services should be considered.'

"The bureau submits the foregoing without specific recommendations in the instances mentioned because it believes it to be injudicious to make such special recommendations, and has to recommend that the resolution be so worded as to provide a campaign medal for all those who did naval or military duty in connection with the West Indian campaign, or else that it be so worded as to provide a medal for the culminating action of the campaign of the battle of Santiago, July 3.

"After full consideration the department concludes that the better method of disposing of this matter is by the adoption of a joint resolution whereby the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to cause the medals to be struck and distributed to the officers and men participating in the engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba, which shall be deemed of sufficient importance to merit such commemoration. In reaching a determination the Secretary can avail himself of the services of a board to examine all the official reports upon the subject.

"A draft of a resolution which it is thought will meet these requirements has been prepared, and a copy of the same is transmitted herewith. It will be noted that this draft is sufficiently broad to embrace all engagements of importance as well as to reward the special services of officers rendered otherwise than in battle, and by the presentation of a bronze bar instead of a second medal to those who have participated in more than one engagement, an unnecessary duplication of medals is prevented.

"There is likewise enclosed a draft of a bill similar to that presented by the Department to the Committee on Naval Affairs in the 55th Congress, 'to provide suitable rewards for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps for exceptional and meritorious service in line of duty,' which is designed to replace the practice heretofore in vogue of advancing officers in such cases over the heads of others. This bill, it is believed, provides suitable rewards for all cases of exceptional and meritorious service, whether in time of war or in peace, while less productive of the friction which must necessarily arise under the existing practice."

The resolution submitted by the department is fully outlined in the above letter, and hence it is not necessary to print it in full. The bill submitted which will be introduced by Senator Hale some time next week, is as follows:

He it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to cause to be prepared and bestowed upon officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, for exceptional and meritorious service in the line of duty deserving of such special recognition, bronze medals with clasps and ribbons, of three classes, each class being distinguished from the others by difference in design, as follows:

"1. A medal of the first class to be known as the 'Honor Medal,' to be presented by the President in person, or by such representative as he may designate, to officers and men who have displayed eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

"2. A medal of the second class, to be known as the 'Courage Medal,' to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy in person, or by such representative as he may designate, to officers and enlisted men deserving thereof, by reason of distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy, or extraordinary heroism at any time.

"3. A medal of the third class, to be known as the 'Service Medal,' to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy, to any person in the Navy or Marine Corps deserving thereof, by reason of distinguished public service in time of war.

"Section 2. The Honor Medal shall be awarded only upon the recommendation of a board to be composed of not more than five or less than three officers, all of whom shall be practically senior in rank to, and at least one of whom, in the case of an officer, shall be *the senior* *officer*, *do the person whose case is under consideration*. Such Board is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses appearing before it; its proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and its report shall be subject to approval by the President.

"The conduct which shall be deemed to entitle persons to receive the Honor Medal is to be such as requires the highest type of courage and good judgment, and the board shall state clearly in its report all the particulars of the act or acts for which the award of such medal is recommended.

"Section 3. The 'Honor Medal' shall carry with it an increase of pay, to continue during the remainder of the term of service, active or retired, of the officer or man upon whom it is conferred, as follows: In the case of an officer above the rank, or relative rank, of captain in the Navy, 15 per cent.; in the case of an officer of the rank, or relative rank, of captain or commander in the Navy, 10 per cent.; in the case of an officer below the rank, or relative rank, of commander in the Navy, 5 per cent., and in the case of a warrant officer, petty officer, non-commissioned officer, or enlisted man of the Navy and Marine Corps, 10 per cent.

"Section 4. No claim for any medal shall be considered unless it shall be made and forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy within three days from the date of the meritorious act or acts upon which the claim is based.

"Section 5. The medals provided for in this act shall be worn on the left breast upon all official occasions of ceremony where uniform is required or appropriate, and the right to wear such medals may be forfeited, and the increase of pay reduced or taken away, by sentence of general court-martial.

"Section 6. Any person in the Navy or Marine Corps who may, under the provisions of this act, become entitled to receive recognition for exceptional and meritorious service in more than one instance shall, instead of a second medal of the same class, be presented with a bronze bar appropriately inscribed, to be attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended, and each such bar received in lieu of an 'Honor Medal,' shall carry with it the additional increase of pay provided by sections of this act.

"Section 7. The rewards authorized by this act, may be extended to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who, since the 21 day of April, 1898, having rendered, or who may hereafter render, services deserving of such special recognition.

"Section 8. Any appropriation that may hereafter be available for 'pay miscellanies' is hereby made available to defray the cost of designing and purchasing the medals and attachments provided for by this act.

"Section 9. Sections 1506 and 1507, and 1604, 1605 and 1606, of the Revised Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The Senate Coast and Insular Survey Committee has given a hearing to Admiral Bradford, of the Navy; Director Pritchett, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Director Wolcott, of the Geological Survey, in regard to the controversy that has arisen over the survey of the coasts of insular possessions. Admiral Bradford, speaking, as he said, for the Secretary of the Navy, declared that the survey of the islands should be under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. In the war with Spain the Navy survey vessels were in use, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels took their place, and the last Sundry Civil bill made an appropriation to carry on the work under the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Admiral Bradford said the Navy was now better equipped to carry on the survey than the other departments of the Government. The naval appropriation, he said, would carry \$100,000 for coast surveys of the islands under the Navy Department.

Director Pritchett insisted that his bureau was competent to carry on the work as it had been doing, and that so far the surveys were satisfactory.

Senator Foster, the chairman of the committee, said he would introduce a resolution calling for all information on the subject, so that the committee and the Senate could have the official records on which to base action.

(Army continued from page 747.)

Officers of the General Staff and Staff Corps.—Of gold bullion one-eighth inch in diameter.
Officers of the Line.—Silken cord one-eighth inch in diameter, of color of arm of service.

By command of Major Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 40, APRIL 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:

One battalion each of the 14th, 18th and 23d U. S. Inf., to be selected by the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines and 8th Army Corps, will be relieved from duty at their present stations and returned to the United States to take stations, as follows:

The battalion of the 14th U. S. Inf. at Fort Wayne, Mich.

The battalion of the 18th U. S. Inf. at Fort Keogh, Mont.

The battalion of the 23d U. S. Inf. at Fort Douglas, Utah.

These battalions will serve as depot battalions for their respective regiments, in accordance with the provisions of par. 2, G. O. 153, Aug. 21, 1899, from this office, and officers and enlisted men who are unfit for duty with the active battalions and enlisted men having less than six months to serve, and who do not intend to re-enlist, will be transferred to the depot battalions, and enlisted men having six months or more to serve will be transferred to the active battalions, in order, if possible, to bring them up to the maximum strength prior to the departure of the depot battalions.

On the arrival of the battalion of the 14th U. S. Inf., Headquarters and Cos. C, H and M, 7th U. S. Inf. will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes and will proceed to the Department of the Columbia for station at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

On the arrival of the 7th U. S. Inf. at Vancouver Barracks, Co. B, 24th U. S. Inf., will change station from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to Fort Wright, Washington.

Headquarters and band, 2d U. S. Art., will change station from Angel Island to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G. O. 41, APRIL 2, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 223 of the Regulations, amended by G. O. No. II, Feb. 1, 1899, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

223. Whenever in the opinion of a commanding officer the condition of any silken color, standard or guidon in the possession of his command has become unserviceable, a board of survey will be appointed to report for the information of the Secretary of War its condition and as to the necessity of supplying a new one. If requiring repair, application to have it placed in a serviceable condition should be made to the Quartermaster General. Service colors and guidons will be submitted for the action of an inspector when unfit for further use. Upon receipt of new silken colors, standards or guidons commanding officers will cause those replaced to be numbered and retained by the organizations to which they belong as mementos of service, a synopsis of which bearing the same number, will be filed with the records of the organization.

II. amends par. 574 of the Regulations, prescribing the conditions under which corporations can be accepted as surety.

G. O. 26, FEB. 20, 1900, M. G. P. I.

Announces that the ports of Lemerl, Island of Luzon, and Calivo, Island of Panay, will be open for trade, the former on and after Feb. 20, the latter on and after March 1, 1900. At the Port of Calivo, Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, 6th Inf., is appointed Inspector of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue.

G. O. 42, APRIL 2, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The exigency which required the temporary change having now ceased in the Subsistence Department at all depots, posts and stations in the United States, except at the purchasing depots at New York, Chicago and San Francisco, the relaxation of the law as to time of rendition of accounts is hereby withdrawn to take effect May 1, 1900, from all but the excepted depots, and accounts will thereafter be mailed on or before the 10th day of the month as required by A. R. 627. At the excepted depots the mailing of accounts may continue to be delayed until the 20th day of the month until further orders, or until Dec. 31, 1900.

In the island possessions of Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii the relaxation is hereby withdrawn as of date May 1, 1900, from all officers in those islands engaged in the receipt or disbursement of subsistence funds, and their accounts will thereafter be mailed on or before the 10th day of the month, as required by A. R. 627.

The mailing of the accounts of officers receiving and disbursing subsistence funds in the Philippines may continue to be delayed until the 20th day of the month until further orders, or until Dec. 31, 1900.

Officers receiving and disbursing subsistence funds on United States transports will after May 1, 1900, mail their accounts and returns at the port at which they may be when the ten days' limit will expire, or if they should be at sea when the ten days' limit expires, they will mail their accounts and returns at the next United States or Island port at which a stop is made.

Returns of subsistence stores and subsistence property will be rendered and mailed at all places concurrently with the rendering and mailing of accounts current and vouchers.

An officer delinquent in mailing his subsistence account current and vouchers, or his returns, within the time hereinabove limited will transmit with them at the time of mailing a full explanation of the causes of delay for the action of the proper authorities.

By command of Major Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

The following named officers are relieved from duty as disbursing officers of Cuban census: Major William H. Miller, Q. M.; U. S. V.; Major James L. Wilson, O. M., U. S. V.; Capt. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Capt. George Bell, Jr., 1st; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav. (March 23, D. Cuba.)

2d Lieut. G. W. Stuart, 7th Inf., is appointed Q. M. Commissary, Signal and Ord. Officer, summary court exchange, Rec. Officer and Treasurer at Fort Niagara. (Fort Porter, March 31.)

1st Lieut. Reuben D. Blanchard, 38th Inf., is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Batangas, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Kraemer, 38th Inf., relieved. (G. O., March 1, M. G. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Puerto Rican Regt., having reported, will proceed to San Juan on the transport Crook, sailing from New York about April 11, in charge of casualties and recruits. (April 5, D. E.)

1st Lieuts. W. W. Ballard, Jr., and John O. Steiger, Puerto Rican Regt., having reported, will proceed to San Juan on the Crook, sailing from New York about April 11, in charge of casualties and recruits. (April 5, D. E.)

Commissary Sergt. Andrew Wallenstein is transferred to the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from Honolulu. (April 5, W. D.)

During illness of Ord. Sergt. J. Noel, Corp. K. A. Godwin, H. 1th Art., is detailed Act. Ord. Sergt. (Fort Mott, April 3.)

G. O. —, APRIL —, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes extracts from an act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

CIRCULAR 8, APRIL 2, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Advertising Less than Ten Days in Cases of Emergency.—The officer who is accountable for property which is to be advertised for sale, or who is authorized to invite proposals for furnishing labor or supplies, in the one on whom devolves the duty of determining whether an emergency exists warranting the designation, under Army Regulations 505 and 520, of a period of less than ten days for the publication of the advertisement.—(Orders Acting Sec. War, March 15, 1900—312636 A. G. O.)

2. Post Commissary Sergeants on Furlough.—A post commissary sergeant granted a furlough will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence immediately upon taking advantage thereof, stating the authority by which the furlough is granted, its duration and the date he takes advantage of the same.—(Decision Asst. Sec. War, March 24, 1900—315828 A. G. O.)

G. O. 43, APRIL 4, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, March 24, 1900.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of par. 198, Army Regulations, names to new batteries which have recently been constructed and sites for works to be constructed along the seacoast of the United States are hereby announced.

The names selected and announced in this order are as follows, omitting details:

Portland Harbor, Me.: Fort Levett, in honor of Christopher Levett; Bat. Bowdoin, in honor of Gov. Bowdoin; Bat. Kendrick, in honor of Prof. Kendrick, U. S. A.; Bat. Weymouth, in honor of Capt. Geo. Weymouth; Bat. Honeycutt, in honor of Capt. J. T. Honeycutt, U. S. A.; Bat. Berry, in honor of Gen. H. G. Berry, U. S. V.; Bat. Thompson, in honor of Col. Sam'l. Thompson.

Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.: Fort Foster, in honor of Gen. J. G. Foster, C. E., U. S. A.; Fort Stark, in honor of Gen. John Stark.

Boston Harbor, Mass.: Fort Heath, in honor of Gen. Wm. Heath; Bat. Theo. Winthrop, in honor of Major Winthrop, U. S. V.; Fort Standish, in honor of Myles Standish; Fort Revere, in honor of Paul Revere; Fort Andrew, in honor of Gen. Geo. L. Andrew.

Narragansett Bay, R. I.: Fort Wetherill, in honor of Capt. Alex. M. Wetherill, U. S. A.; Bat. Sedgwick, in honor of Gen. John Sedgwick; Bat. Greene, in honor of Gen. Nathl. Greene.

E. Entrance to L. I. Sound: Fort Mansfield, in honor of Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield; Fort H. G. Wright, in honor of Gen. Wright, U. S. A.

E. Entrance to N. Y. Harbor: Bat. Richmond, after old Fort Richmond, now Fort Wadsworth; Bat. Hudson, after the old earth battery on which it is located; Bat. Duane, in honor of Gen. Jas. C. Duane; Bat. Gillmore, in honor of Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A.; Bat. Halleck, in honor of Gen. H. W. Halleck, U. S. A.; Bat. Granger, in honor of Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. V.

Baltimore Harbor, Md.: Fort Howard, in honor of Col. J. E. Howard; Fort Smallwood, in honor of Gen. Wm. Smallwood.

Potomac River: Bat. Decatur, in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur, U. S. N.; Bat. Humphreys, in honor of Gen. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.; Bat. Meigs, in honor of Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A.; Bat. Mount Vernon, in honor of Washington.

Port Royal Harbor, S. C.: Fort Fremont, in honor of Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A.

Savannah Harbor: Bat. Habersham, in honor of Major Joseph Habersham; Bat. Brumby, in honor of Lieut. Thos. M. Brumby, U. S. N.

Key West, Fla.: Fort Taylor (as now); Bat. De Leon, in honor of Ponce de Leon; Bat. Osceola, in honor of the Seminole chief; Fort De Soto, in honor of Fernando De Soto.

Pensacola, Fla.: Bat. Worth, in honor of Gen. Wm. J. Worth, U. S. A.; Bat. Cullum, in honor of Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A.

Mobile Bay, Ala.: Bat. Dearborn, in honor of Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War; Bat. Bowyer, in honor of Col. John Bowyer, U. S. A.

Galveston Bay, Tex.: Fort Crockett, in honor of David Crockett; Fort Travis, in honor of Wm. B. Travis, killed at Alamo.

San Francisco Bay, Cal.: Fort Miley, in honor of Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, U. S. A.; Fort McDowell, in honor of Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A.

Mouth of the Columbia: Bat. Lewis, in honor of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, U. S. A.; Bat. Clark, in honor of Capt. Wm. Clark, U. S. A.; Fort Worden, in honor of Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N.

2d Lieut. R. H. C. Kelton, 1st Art., is detailed Adjt. Q. M. P. O. and Ord. Officer. (Jackson Bks, March 31.)

Maj. James L. Wilson, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment. (April 4, W. D.)

Capt. Jacques deLafitte, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Delaware City, Del., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Du Pont. (April 4, W. D.)

Maj. William H. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties is assigned to duty as medical superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco, Cal. (April 4, W. D.)

Par. 20, S. O. 77, April 2, 1900, W. D., as relates to Maj. William C. Gorgas, Surg., U. S. A., is revoked. (April 4, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, Squadron Adjutant, 4th Cav., having accepted an appointment as Alde-de-Camp on the staff of the Commanding General, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, is relieved from duty as Squadron Adjutant, and will remain unassigned. 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Williams, Jr., 4th Cav., is appointed Squadron Adjutant, and assigned to the 3d Squadron. He will report to Major Alexander Rodgers, commanding 3d Squadron, 4th Cav., for duty. (March 2, Pasay, P. I., 4th Cav.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, APRIL 6, H. Q. A.

1st Lieut. Louis E. Bennett and A. Owen Seamon, Puerto Rican Regiment, to Governor's Island for orders.

A. Asst. Surgeons Charles G. Elcher and Albert L. Miller to San Francisco.

Major Lawrence G. Carr, surgeon, Dept. of Santiago and Puerto Principe, for duty as chief surgeon that department.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., to Works Bethlehem Steel Co. in connection with manufacture of six-inch rapid fire guns and thence to Washington.

These transfers in 2d Cavalry are ordered: Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, from Troop K to Troop G; Capt. Francis C. Irwin, Jr., from Troop G to Troop K; Capt. George E. Sage, 6th Art., having been found Army Retiring Board incapacitated active service, his retirement is announced.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, March 30.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Killed—Luzon, 4th Inf., March 20, Camiling, Co. M, James T. Hill; Samar, 42d Inf., March 8, Mataguino, Co. H.

Elbridge H. Webster; March 11, Lanang, Co. I, Ferdinand W. Myer; Panay, 18th Inf., March 22, Cabugcabug, Co. L, Max Hohne, corporal.

Wounded—Luzon, 22d Inf., March 24, Penaranda, 1st Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, lung, severe; 24th Inf., Co. C, James E. Murphy, elbow, severe; 37th Inf., March 20, Camiling, Co. G, Floyd Hummer, sergeant, wounded in feet, serious; 45th Inf., March 18, Polangui, Co. A, Otto Smith, corporal, wounded in thigh, slight; 47th Inf., March 14, Guinabat, Co. I, Thomas J. Gould; March 20, Camiling, Co. L, Max Momeny, corporal, Mumphrey; 43d Inf., March 18, Hilongos, Co. C, James F. Burns, wounded in chest, serious; Panay, 18th Inf., March 22, Cabugcabug, Co. L, John G. Carl, sergeant, mortally.

OTIS.

Manila, March 31.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Home battalion, 14th Inf., leaves for San Francisco tomorrow; four officers and 311 men.

OTIS.

San Francisco, April 1.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Grant sailed for Manila at noon to-day with Brig.-Gen. Graham, retired; Capt. C. D. Palmer Asst. Q. M.; Lieut. Dural, Asst. Surg.; 23 A. A. Surg. III Hospital Corps men, 26 Signal Corps men.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, April 1.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Sheridan is just coming in. Details later.

Washington, April 2.

Otis, Manila.

Secretary of War authorizes enlistment of competent native musicians in regimental bands.

OTIS.

This was sent in reply to a request for authority to enlist native Filipino musicians in the local bands.

Manila, April 1.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Home Battalion, 14th Inf., Companies A to D inclusive, commanded by Capt. Lasseigne, Yeatman, Biddle, Lieut.

OTIS.

Manila, April 2.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Death report—Died from wounds received in action, March 13, James E. Murphy, Co. C, 43d Inf.; March 23, John G. Carl, sergeant, Co. L, 18th Inf.

Varicella—Dec. 31, 1899, Everett Birker, Co. G, 2d Inf.; March 2, Alonso Bare, Co. D, 22d Volunteer Inf.; Feb. 2, Ned Martin, Co. M, 23d Inf.

Typhoid fever—March 22, Claus A. Burke; March 21, Jacob Fuegues, Co. H, 42d Volunteer Inf.; March 16, Clarence G. Brooks, Co. M, 30th Volunteer Inf.; March 27, Lewis J. Leadly, Co. M, 37th Volunteer Inf.; March 25, John C. Russell, Jr., corporal, Co. F, 42d Volunteer Inf.

Dysentery—March 26, John McLaughlin, corporal, Co. M, 37th Volunteer Inf.; Edward J. Scott, Co. E, 17th Inf.; March 19, Miles D. Jones, Co. D, 6th Inf.; March 23, Allen Cook, Co. L, 26th Volunteer Inf.

Silicide—March 26, August Schercknicht, musician, Co. L, 17th Inf. Septicæmia—March 24, Frank A. Patton, Co. K, 3d Inf. Malaria fever—March 23, Thomas A. Ehrhart, Co. K, 42d Volunteer Inf.; March 27, Thomas Hoar, sergeant, Troop D, 11th Volunteer Cav. Nephritis—March 23, Patrick Condon, sergeant, Co. B, 12th Inf. Abscess, liver—March 21, Michael Kyran, Co. F, 18th Inf. Undetermined fever—March 13, John J. Dougherty, Co. B, 24th Volunteer Inf. Accidental—March 24, Walter W. McCoy, Co. I, 30th Volunteer Inf. Gunshot—March 23, William Foster, 3d Inf. Drowned, killed by insurgents—March 29, 1899, William P. Henry, Co. I, 16th Inf.

OTIS.

Manila, April 2.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Arrivals on transport Sheridan: Surge. Crosby and Shields, Volunteers; A. A. Surgs. Long and Fogg; Capts. Hutchins and Krauthof, Commissaries Volunteers; Major Adams, 18th Inf.; Capts. O'Hara, 1d Art.; Vandusen, 1st Art., Anglim, 12th, Patten, Fourtee and Chase, 2nd Inf.; Lieuts. Haight, Fourth, Glenou, and Quinalan, 11th Cav.; Knox, 7th, Edwards, 14th, Hobbs, 17th, Smith, 20th, Wasell, 22d, Knox 23d, Knox 25th, Allen, 28th, Dillon, 29th, Beale, 42d, Vickers, Jr., 49th Inf., Lieut. Stetson, 3d Inf., 109 military convicts, 35 soldiers guard for convicts, 11 insane soldiers, 10 soldiers discharged, 100 sick soldiers. Casualties during voyage: Private William H. Merritt, E, 4th Cav., died at sea, 20th ult., chronic dysentery and general peritonitis; 72 remains deceased soldiers.

SHAFTER.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

With a view to cutting down expenses Gov.-Gen. Wood has instructed the heads of all departments of the insular government to transmit to him a complete list of the employees in their respective departments, with their present salaries and the salaries recommended by the chiefs in the contemplated readjustment. Unnecessary employees will have to go. When the data reaches Gen. Wood it will be referred to a commission to be appointed hereafter.

A company of U. S.

RECENT DEATHS.

Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, died in London on March 29. He first gained prominence in the Franco-Prussian war, and passed through seven campaigns in all as a correspondent. Previous to this service he spent ten years in the British Army as private and non-commissioned officer. In 1886 he married Miss Louise Meigs, daughter of the late Brigadier-General Montgomery C. Meigs, U. S. A.

Referring to the death, March 24, at Plainfield, N. J., of Mr. George W. Randolph, a correspondent writes: "For the past fifteen years Mr. Randolph has been a faithful employee in the Quartermaster's Department, Whitehall street, New York. His efficiency in the particular line of work to which he was assigned was recognized by his superiors, and he was held in respect by his colleagues for his untiring devotion and his painstaking efforts to satisfactorily perform cheerfully the arduous duties he was entrusted with. His last work was done in July when he was compelled to leave the office owing to his shattered health. Mr. Randolph is best remembered as a member of the Board of Freeholders of Union County, a position of trust to which he was elected for several successive terms."

Speaking of Col. Geo. H. Elliot, whose death was announced last week, a correspondent says: "A real soldier, faithful and true—a courteous, pure-hearted gentleman—a Christian, simple as a little child. Few men have been more beloved, few have had to face keener sorrow at the 'evening tide'—none have accepted more humbly God's will. When after all its care for others, this great tender heart failed at last, and our 'Colonel' passed, a good man went ready to his reward; and to us—his friends—is left the deathless memory of a stainless life."

Col. Henry W. T. Mall, who died at his residence in New York on March 28 after a two years' illness of heart disease, was, at the beginning of the Civil war, a member of Co. C of the New York 7th Regiment. He became an officer of the famous 20th Massachusetts Regiment, and in the Wilderness, being in command of the left wing of the regiment, by a brilliant movement rescued the right wing of the regiment from apparently certain capture. For this he was brevetted on the field while lying desperately wounded. After the war he became a prominent member of New York social life, and as president of the Driving Club and one of the originators of the Horse Show was well known and esteemed in this city. As colonel of the veterans of the 7th Regiment his popularity increased, and until he was stricken down by his fatal illness, his active work in that organization won him the very highest regard of all its members. A member of all the prominent clubs, a whole souled gentleman, his memory will be long revered.

Of the death of General Joubert at Pretoria, on March 21, the "Sun" says: "It is a great loss to the Boers, and although there are several commanders of conspicuous ability who have been developed since the war began left to carry it on, there is no one of them with the commanding influence that was possessed by Slim Piet, as he was familiarly known among the Transvaalers. The part he played in the events of 1880-81 is well known, and the reputation he then gained as a formidable opponent and a brave and honorable soldier has not been impaired by anything that has happened during the present campaign. His last military operation was the Magato war in 1898, in which, with an army of 2,000 burghers and 8,000 natives, he cleared the Zoutvansberg mountains of the Magatos under M'Pfeu, who had been stirred to revolt against the Transvaal government by emissaries from Rhodesia, and sent them in a body across the Limpopo into British territory. Their capital, occupying what they thought was an impregnable position, was taken after a heavy bombardment by the artillery, with insignificant loss to the Boers. The Pretoria-Pietersburg railway into the western foothills of the Zoutvansberg, which was of great service in that war, had been advocated by Gen. Joubert as a military necessity in view of the events now passing. No successor to the place he held has yet been named, but it seems understood that General Delarey will take command of the force now confronting Lord Roberts."

Mrs. Joanna Olivia Wilson, relict of the late Alfred Mathews Wilson, and sister of Mrs. Louisa S. Guthrie, the mother of P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, died at her home, "The Wilson Farm," near Portsmouth, Va., at half past eight o'clock Tuesday, March 27.

Mrs. Maria C. Delano, mother of Comdr. Francis H. Delano, U. S. N., died at Claremont, N. H., March 30, 1900, in the 85th year of her age.

Mr. Joseph L. Hunsicker of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, died at Monticello, Florida, on March 31. His remains were conveyed to Buffalo, where his funeral took place on the 3d instant. Mr. Hunsicker graduated at the Naval Academy in 1871 and remained in the service until he reached the rank of lieutenant. Some years afterward he resigned his position in the Navy and entered upon an active and successful business career in Buffalo. Two years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from the effects of which he never recovered. He maintained his interest in the service until the end of his life, and it was always a delight to meet his old friends in the Navy and to talk over with them the incidents of his previous naval experiences. He was a constant subscriber to the Journal, and notwithstanding the demands of his business he nearly always found time to attend the annual reunion of the Naval Academy graduates at Annapolis. It was a source of great unhappiness to him when the war with Spain was declared that his physical condition prevented him from volunteering for service in the Navy. His genial disposition and his public spirit endeared him to the residents of Buffalo, none of whom had a wider circle of devoted friends. He leaves a widow, but no children, his only child, a daughter, having died a few months previous to his own illness.

A newspaper despatch from Monterey, Mexico, says that Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the new Secretary of War, will soon inaugurate important and far-reaching reforms in the Mexican Army. At present the army is largely made up of criminals who are sentenced to do military service. Gen. Reyes will abolish this practice of forced service and establish the voluntary enlistment of recruits. The criminals will be placed in prisons.

Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A. (retired), was at the Waldorf-Astoria in behalf of the proposed National Rough Rider Military Encampment, which he hopes to establish not later than the first week in June in the Shenandoah Valley, Col., on a tract of State land covering about one million acres. Gen. Sumner hopes ultimately to establish a regular military college in

Colorado for the development of new and desirable ideas in military training. Gov. Charles S. Thomas of Colorado is the official head of the encampment, and Gen. Sumner, who is an old cavalryman, is the military head of the new organization. Associated with them, as a Board of Governors, are Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. V.; Col. S. K. Hooper, of Denver; David H. Moffat, of Denver, and C. D. Gurley, of New York. The executive office of the promoters of the enterprise is at No. 71 Wall street, where applications for enlistment may be made.

WHERE TOMMY ATKINS GETS HIS NAME.

A British chaplain, in a book just published, explains that Tommy Atkins was the name of a sentry who, when the Europeans in Lucknow were flying for the Residency, from the mutineers, refused to leave his post, and so perished. After that it became the fashion to speak of a conspicuously heroic soldier in the fights with the rebels as "a regular Tommy Atkins."

This chaplain, the Rev. E. J. Hardy, has many very interesting anecdotes in his book, "Mr. Thomas Atkins." He says: "A soldier once told me that he believed every man drank as much as he could afford. 'What about the Duke of Westminster, then?' I asked, 'whose income is £1,000 a day, and who is said to be a total abstainer.' The man looked incredulous and perplexed, and said, 'Then, sir, he must be mad!' One soldier in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 struck a non-commissioned officer, and admitted afterwards that he did so to get out of an engagement. Mr. Hardy expressed the hope that he was a unique specimen of the British soldier, whereupon the man, who was about the average in intelligence and education, replied: 'Excuse me, sir, but there is no use in your talking to me. I know all you could say about England expecting every man to do his duty, that I was a coward for not doing mine, and all that sort of thing. I admit that I am a coward, but I can't help it. A battle is not to my taste, and whenever my turn comes I shall try by some means or other to get out of it.' 'Then why did you become a soldier?' asked Mr. Hardy. The reply was, 'Starvation.'

STATE TROOPS.

Inspector Gen. Sweeney, of Pennsylvania, in his annual report, dated March 17, 1900, among other things, says: "An analysis of the reports shows the Guard, as to knowledge of duties, to be in only fair condition. In fact if equipment and clothing (which are new) were eliminated, the general averages would be exceedingly low. From personal observation, as well as from comments of the inspectors, the conclusion is reached, that in almost every organization the A, B, C of the soldier is either improperly taught, or neglected altogether. In this connection I would say that the fault lies in the fact that too many officers are commissioned who are not 'capable, qualified and efficient.' Others who pass creditable examinations, when commissioned, cease to study and apply themselves, and finally become totally incompetent. The inspectors make report of a number of officers who are incompetent, and I would respectfully recommend that such be ordered before the brigade boards for examination. In the matter of drill, I would suggest that company commanders give, at least, twenty minutes of each drill night to the school of the soldier (without arms) including the setting-up exercises. Another factor, in connection with the poor showing made in the primary drill, is the incapable non-commissioned officer. Many men are appointed who are not only unqualified at the time, but who through lack either of interest or ability will never qualify themselves. Guard duty needs considerable attention. The guard is repeatedly formed improperly, but as to form and position, while reliefs are not properly posted. The sentinel knows very little about his duties. A number of companies were reported as unsatisfactory, and in accordance with an established precedent they were granted a reinspection. If in such instance improvement was not reported, the company was recommended for disbandment, or the officers were requested to resign. The naval force was inspected on November 25, 1899. Arms and equipment were found in excellent condition. In conclusion Gen. Sweeney says that there is considerable hard work to be done before the Guard can ever reach the standard of 1897, and in order that the standard and efficiency of the Guard may approach that of the regular army, which in their aim, none but proper and competent men should be commissioned, and those in commission should be required either to qualify themselves or give way to others."

The adjutant general and surgeon general of Massachusetts visited the State camp ground March 29 to look over the recommendations of medical officers relative to camp improvements. Ration issue buildings will be erected as soon as weather will permit. These buildings will be constructed so as to have meat issue at one door and other rations at an opposite door. The military committee has reported favorably on the bill to allow the State treasurer to advance 80 per cent. of the pay of troops to paymasters, so that amount may be paid in camp.

On March 19 the board appointed to examine the field and staff officers of the Texas Volunteer Guard met in Austin and reported ready for duty. The board consisted of Major Gen. L. M. Openheimer, 1st Division; Brig. Gen. W. H. Stacy, 1st Brigade; Brig. Gen. A. P. Wozenecraft, 2d Brigade; Col. J. A. Styron, 4th Inf., and Col. G. W. Hardy, 3d Inf., with Capt. David Harrel A. D. C., as recorder. The labors of the board were lightened by the addition of Brig. Gen. Thos. Scurry, A. G. The examination took place in the Senate chamber, the following officers reporting: Col. E. A. Pearson, of Richmon, A. I. G.; Major Duval West, A. A. G., of San Antonio; J. M. Byrnes, A. I. G., of LaGrange; Oscar S. Lusk, A. A. G., of Bonham; Joseph E. Nichols, A. I. G., of Greenville; Major H. B. Spinelli, 1st Inf., Corpus Christi; Col. Gordon Boone, of Navasota; Lieut. Col. R. W. Hearne, of Bismarck; Majors J. O. Newton, of Milano; S. W. Parrish, of Calvert, and H. P. Jordan, of Waco, all of 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Percy C. Townsend, of Corsicana; Major Jules E. Muchert, of Bonham, and Hampson Gary, of Tyler, all of 3d Inf.; Majors N. Lapowski, of Gainesville; G. M. Duncan, of Cleburne, and C. W. Nixon, of Denison, all of 4th Inf. The examination comprised administration, military law, security and information, guard duty, street ride duty, all of extended order to include the regiment in battle, close order including battalion drill and the evolutions of the regiment. The staff officers had ceremonies in addition to the above, and some of the questions required of the field officers were stricken out from the staff officers' list. Two days were consumed, and the average was so uniformly high as to surprise the board and to draw from them a complimentary letter. An indication of the improvement which is taking place in the Texas Guard, is the fact that this is the first time that officers have ever been granted travel pay for going to and returning from examination. Major H. B. Spinelli, 1st Inf., has been granted two months' leave to go beyond limits of the State.

The following officers of the New York Guard who have performed 25 years service have received brevet commissions: Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the 2d Brigade, brevetted major general; Brig. Gen. G. Moore Smith, commanding the 5th Brigade, brevetted major general; Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment, New York City, brevetted brigadier general; Major John B. Holland, of the staff of Major Gen. Roe, brevetted lieutenant colonel.

For the month of February, 1900, the leading regiments in the several brigades of the New York Guard, in percentage of drill attendance, are as follows: 1st Brigade,

77 per cent.; 2d Brigade, 75 per cent.; 3d Brigade, 75 per cent.; 4th Brigade, 74th Regiment, 73 per cent.; 5th Brigade, 72 per cent. The 3d Signal Corps, with 90 per cent., leads that branch of the service. Of the light battery organizations, the 1st Battery, Capt. Wendel, with 92 per cent., is on top. Squadron A, Major Bridgeman, with 90 per cent., is at the head of the cavalry. Of the separate companies, the 1st Co., of Troy, with an average present of 100 and an average percentage of 97, is in the lead.

The 22d New York, Col. Bartlett, will hold a review and reception at its armory on Monday evening, April 16.

The eleventh annual dinner of Squadron A, of New York, will be held at Hotel Savoy, Friday evening, April 20. All present and former members are invited to be present.

The 1st Battery, New York, Capt. Wendel, will hold a calico ball and reception at the armory on Saturday evening, April 21, and there is already quite a demand for tickets. Dancing will commence at 8:30 o'clock.

The 23d, New York, will attend divine service at the armory on Sunday, April 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. Captain Parker will preach the sermon.

The 12th, New York, Col. Dyer, will hold a review and reception at the armory April 20.

There will be a review and reception given by the 23d, New York, at its armory on April 21 in honor of its veterans.

The 13th, New York, will hold a review and reception at its armory on Monday evening, April 23. The 47th, New York, will hold a review and reception at its armory on May 3 next. The 3d Battery, New York, will hold a drill and dance at the armory on April 20.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., reviewed the 23d, New York, at its armory on March 31, the regiment making a fine appearance. The armory was crowded, and a number of prominent guests were present. Previous to the review a dinner was given to Gen. Miles by the officers of the regiment in the Union League Club. The general was accompanied by Capt. H. K. Bailey, of the 5th Inf., and Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th Art., members of his staff. At the close of the dinner the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, champion of the regiment, presented a gold match safe, suitably inscribed, to Gen. Miles on behalf of the regiment. Among the guests were Gen. James McLeer, N. G. N. Y.; Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Gen. George W. Wingate and Gen. Francis V. Greene. The regiment paraded ten companies of twenty files, under the command of Major Case. At the end of the drill Col. Edward E. Britton was called to the floor, and received from Gen. Miles a medal awarded to him by the Military Service Institute as a prize for the best essay on "How to Create a National Guard That Shall Prove a Valuable Auxiliary to the Regular Army in Times of Necessity."

Under the efficient leadership of the officers of the Louisiana Naval Militia it is proposed to bring the Naval Reserve of that State into line with the most advanced of the States, and it is believed the Navy Department will further this idea as far as is consistent with existing laws on the subject. Extensive preparations are in progress for a summer campaign of drill and education in the open with the intent that when winter weather prevents outdoor drills the lessons acquired in the summer may be utilized for continuous progress. The Naval Reserve of Louisiana numbers among its members several ex-naval officers whose aspirations lie in the direction of an effective organization.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M'N.—Major John L. Tiernon, 1st Art., is on duty in the Philippines. He has been serving as chief of police at Manila. There are no late advices at present as to the duty he is performing.

W. C. A.—The address of Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., is 1832 Park avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. S.—It is impossible to give the exact location of troops serving in the Philippines owing to the frequent changes of station, and in our table of stations we merely give the post office address, which is Manila. This is in accordance with the official list of stations as furnished by the War Department.

VETERAN.—The case you cite is liable to bring on scandal on the service, and you should report the facts to the adjutant general of the army, Washington, D. C., for such action as he may deem proper.

H. B. T.—Apply to Messrs. Allen & Co., 734 Broadway, New York; J. H. Wilson, 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Horstmann, Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, and other dealers in military equipment and supplies who advertise in the Army and Navy Journal, and you are bound to get what you want.

MARYLAND, N. G.—As you live in Baltimore it is suggested that you go to Fort McHenry and see the post adjutant and he will doubtless give you full information on the points you mention. They are too voluminous to be recounted here. Or you might inquire of the recruiting officer of 104 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

C. K. B.—Study everything that will tend to perfect you in a solid English education, and in addition study army regulations and military tactics of all kinds. The examination is quite strict.

C. T.—If you are entitled to a month's extra pay under the act of Congress referred to, the amount will be entered upon your final statements.

C.—You are over the age limit (30) for enlistment in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, unless you have special qualifications as telegraph operator, in which case 35 is the age limit.

S. B.—It is evident you have never seen a complete table of the "ration" as now issued to the U. S. troops. If you had, you would be convinced your strictures are baseless.

F. H.—Kop in Boer language means head; kopje little head.

H. C. C. asks: When executing the third exercise (Par. 75. Drill and Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898), is the first motion of second exercise executed at the command "Exercise" and the second motion of second exercise at the command "Two"? Answer.—At the command "Third" the firing pin is drawn back; at "Exercise" the piece is raised to the full extent of the arms, and at "Two" it is brought to the shoulder in the position of aim. 2. In resuming the first motion of load (cavalry), does the small arm firing regulations apply to infantry? Answer.—No. 3. What is the proper name for that part of the barrel of the carbine where the cartridge sits when fully inserted? Answer.—Chamber.

MRS. S.—Edward Strait, private Co. L, 14th U. S. Inf., was discharged Aug. 16, 1899, at Cuartel de Malati under G. O. No. 40, G. O. 98. His character was excellent. No record of subsequent enlistment.

A. G. W.—The military hospital at Fort Leavenworth has not yet been begun; in fact the appropriation has just been granted. There is no move on foot relative to the prison as mentioned in your letter.

G. A. W.—The service rifle carries in the neighborhood of three (3) miles. This is about the maximum range of all Army or Navy rifles.

M. D.—There are six vacancies in the grade of asst. surgeon in the Navy. They carry the rank of ensign, and the pay per annum the first five years is \$1,400 on sea duty and \$1,190 on shore.

R. H. M.—The address of Capt. B. M. Purcell, 10th Inf., is Fort Crook, Neb.

Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., accompanied by Mrs. Pope, will come east from Mare Island as soon as the Colonel, who has been an invalid for several months, is able to bear the journey. He has been recently assigned to duty in the east following a short tour at Cavite.



TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The accompanying map shows the telegraph lines established in the Philippines, on the Island of Luzon, by the Signal Corps of the United States Army. It will be observed that they extend down the whole length of the west coast of the island, and through its center from Lipari on the north to Batangas at the extreme

south; that is, along the general line of our military operations. The dark lines on the map show the telegraph. For the use of the map on which they are drawn we are indebted to Capt. Van Brandis, 15 East 65th street, New York, by whom it is copyrighted. They have been traced on this map by the Signal Corps office for the benefit of the readers of the Army and Navy Journal.

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BORN.

STEARNS.—To the wife of Mr. Charles E. Stearns, of Waltham, Mass., March 31, 1900, a daughter. Granddaughter of Capt. E. M. Waever, 1st Art.

WOOD.—At the Palace, Havana, Cuba, March 29, 1900, to the wife of Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. V., a daughter.

MARRIED.

FITZHUGH-SHALLENBERGER.—At Manila, P. I., January 19, 1900, Captain Randolph Fitzhugh, 26th Inf., to Miss Gertrude Shallenberger.

VIGUS-GREENE.—At New York City, February 26, 1900, Mr. John Vigus to Abby Chandler, daughter of Major Charles Thrasher Greene, U. S. A., retired, and granddaughter of the late Gen. George Greene.

DIED.

ELLIOT.—At Murfrees, Prince George Co., Va., on Friday, March 22, 1900, of heart failure, Col. George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

FOLETT.—At London, England, March 30, 1900, Archibald Folett, a distinguished war correspondent and son-in-law of the late General Montgomery C. Meigs, U. S. A.

FOSTER.—At Concord, N. H., March 22, 1900, Roger E. Foster, nephew of the late Commodore Geo. H. Perkins, U. S. N.

GISE.—William F., father of Lt.-Col. W. H. Gise, U. S. N., March 24.

HOLLEY.—At New York, March 30, 1900, Catharine Judd, wife of Abner E. Holley, 4th U. S. Art.

HUNNICUTT.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 31, Joseph L. Hunnicutt, late Lieutenant, U. S. N.

HUNTINGTON.—At Washington, D. C., March 23, 1900, Joshua Huntington, formerly Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., who resigned April 19, 1847.

MARBACH.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., March 28, 1900, Ordnance Surg. Jacob Marbach, U. S. A.

RANDOLPH.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 24, 1900, George W. F. Randolph, an employee in the Depot Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., New York City.

WHELEN.—At Washington, D. C., Mrs. Adeline Whelen, widow of Asst. Surg. James Whelen, U. S. N., who died June 11, 1865.

WILSON.—At Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1900, Mrs. Joanna O. Wilson, aunt of P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U. S. N.

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Commander Wainwright, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has selected Lieut. Eberle, of the Ordnance Department, for his Aide.

CHARITY BASEBALL AT HONG KONG.

A report received by the Navy Department from Consul-General Wildman describes a baseball game in Hong Kong for the benefit of the families of the men killed and wounded on the gunboat *Wheeling* when that vessel fired a salute in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the German Emperor. The teams which took part in the game were called the "Sioux" and "Apaches." They were composed of officers and men of the Baltimore, *Wheeling* and *Monadnock*, which were lying in the harbor. The game was conducted under the patronage of a distinguished committee, which included the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Henry Black; Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, commanding the British fleet, and Rear-Admiral Watson, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic squadron.

The "Apaches" were: Naval Constructor Hobson, catcher; Musician Symonds, pitcher; Paymaster Barber, shortstop; Master Electrician Richardson, first base; Paymaster Doherty, second base; Seaman Lally, third base; Marine Tierney, left field; Apprentice Galbert, right field, and substitute, Bugler England.

The "Sioux" were: Bugler Wesley, catcher; Seaman Schroder, pitcher; Ensign Littlefield, shortstop; Ensign McCormick, first base; Hospital Apprentice Stenecker, second base; Ensign Asserson, third base; Boilermaker Danger, left field; Surgeon Lippitt, centre field; Apprentice McNulty, right field, and substitute, Apprentice Langlas.

The receipts aggregated \$535, which was added to the \$1,000 subscribed by British residents in Hong Kong for the benefit of families of the *Wheeling*'s killed and wounded. The "Sioux" were victorious, defeating Naval Constructor Hobson's aggregation by a score of 12 to 10.

Capt. E. L. Munson, Asst.-Surg., U. S. A., has been awarded the gold medal, or its value of \$100 as he may elect, for the best thesis on the subject of "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics." This is the medal presented to the Military Service Institution by Dr. Louis L. Seaman, M. D., LL. B., late Major and Surgeon, 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers, who has taken great interest in the health of the United States troops in the tropics. The award was made unanimously by a board consisting of Col. J. F. Weston, Acting Commissary Gen., U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. Charles Smart, Deputy-Surg. Gen., U. S. A., and Lieut.-Col. William E. Dougherty, 7th U. S. Inf.

We have received a bound volume from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, containing the General Orders and Circulars issued during the year 1899. A carefully arranged index adds to the value of the volume.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Guam:

All mail matter originating in the United States, addressed for delivery in the Island of Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, together with all such matter originating in Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, for transmission to points within the island or to the United States shall be subject to the classification, conditions and rates of postage applying to matter passing in the domestic mails of the United States; and United States postage stamp shall be valid for postage in either direction in addition to those now used in Puerto Rico, Guam or the Philippines.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba or Hawaii, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs.

All mail matter sent to soldiers, sailors, marines or other persons in the service of the United States in any of our new possessions is subject to domestic rates of postage, via Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Caimanera, Cuba, the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Caimanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charge: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional.

Special low freight rates on application. Steamers sail from New York about every ten days direct for the Philippines, avoiding transhipment at Hong Kong, arriving at Manila forty-five to fifty days later.

All packages for officers and enlisted men at Manila, if delivered at Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., with charges prepaid to that point, will be forwarded by Government transport without charge. Such packages should be marked "care Depot Quartermaster, Manila," in addition to personal address.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

Doric, April 17; Nippon Maru, April 25; City of Rio Janeiro, May 3; Coptic, May 11; American Maru, May 19; City of Pekin, May 29; Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Moana, April 18; Alameda, May 16; Mariposa, June 13. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, May 7; Empress of India, May 28. For Honolulu and Sydney: Miowera, May 4; Aorangi, June 1.

The "Revue Militaire" of Paris continues in the February number its history of the Spanish-American war. We observe that it attributes to General Hawkins the formation of a cordon around some of the demoralized members of the 71st New York. This was not the work of General Hawkins, out of whose brigade the 71st had been taken early in the day by General Kent. It is in the report of the latter, dated July 7, that the "cordon" is mentioned.

The following list of patents granted March 27 is furnished us by Wilkinson and Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.: boat-apparatus for hoisting or lowering ships, J. H. Klenke; gun-automatic magazine, M. Beck and E. Ferrant; ordnance-apparatus for mechanically loading projectile—metallic compound for Roth and C. Kruck; propelling apparatus—hydraulic, F. W. Simmons; vessel-hulls—machine for cleaning, T. W. G. Cock and L. H. Stern; vessels—navigable, H. L. J. C. Ture; vessels—auxiliary motor for, R. T. Power.

The following patents were granted April 3: Ordnance, F. W. Brooks; projectile, W. L. Breath; ships from sinking, means for preventing, F. G. Broughton; vessel, W. B. Motheral.

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25 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, etc. etc.

Tiffany & Co., jewelers, Union Square, New York, publish a catalogue giving an outline of their magnificent display of jewelry to be made at the Paris Exposition. One of the special features will be the Adams gold vase. This masterpiece of the goldsmith's art symbolizes the growth and development of America's great staple, cotton, and also commemorates an achievement in finance and commerce, in which the modesty and the genius of the guiding spirit were inseparably entwined. Paulding Farmer, the designer and modeler of the vase, selected for his motif the cotton flower. Living plants were transported to the Tiffany establishment, where every stage of the flower's development was noted, its shape suggesting the outlines of the vase.

The skill and materials employed in its manufacture are purely native. The gold was specially mined in Forest City, California. The pearls, rock-crystal, spessartite garnets, tourmalines, amethysts and other stones used in the ornamentation are all choice examples of varieties found in the United States.

The height of the vase is nineteen and a quarter inches. The figure decorations represent Modesty and Genius. One of the two youthful figures on the vase represents Atlas supporting the financial world. The other figure represents Husbandry, holding a cotton branch in his hand. Five thousand four hundred and ninety pennyweights (about 23 pounds) of pure gold, four large pieces of quartz, eighteen pieces of rock-crystal, thirty-eight pearls, about as many more spessartites, one hundred and sixteen tourmalines, and ten unusually large American amethysts were employed in the construction of the vase. It was made entirely by handwork, of which two thousand four hundred and twenty days in all were required.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The fourth annual tournament of the Military Athletic League, which began in New York City March 26, in Madison Square Garden, and continued until March 31, was marked by the excellence of the competitions and exhibitions given by the representatives of the regular service and the National Guard and Naval Militia. The Garden was handsomely decorated and large crowds attended the tournament, which was most ably managed. The military exercises were opened March 26 by a review of the combined forces by Governor Roosevelt, formed into a brigade, and commanded by Col. C. H. Luscomb, N. G. N. Y. In the formation a platoon of Light Battery M, 7th U. S. Art., Capt. Cornish, had the right of line, other troops being a detachment of the 15th U. S. Inf., from Governors Island, and details of U. S. cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., under Capt. Hardie, and from West Point, under Capt. Sands, the U. S. Marine Corps and two detachments of bluejackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the battleship Indiana; a detail from the Naval Militia and from eight regiments of the National Guard. The review, considering the fact that the troops were all brought together for the first time, was very creditable, and it was a most imposing display. The brigade was officered as follows: Brigade Commander, Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the Military Athletic League; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Treadwell, 22d Regiment, Adjutant-General.

eral. Battalion commanders: First, Major George A. Cornish, 5th Inf., U. S. A.; second, Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.; third, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Seiter, 12th, N. G. N. Y.; fourth, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, N. G. N. Y.; fifth, Comdr. W. B. Franklin, Naval Militia, New York.

The mounted exhibitions of the 3d Cav., and the cavalrymen from West Point, and the exhibitions of the regular artillery and infantry given through the week, and the appearance of the U. S. bluejackets and marines, were such as only training in the regular service could produce, and the work simply took the audience by storm. The exhibitions given by the 2d Battery of New York, Capt. Wilson; the 1st Signal Corps, Capt. Erlandson, and the 2d, Capt. Baldwin, the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, Comdr. Franklin, and others were also of high order and received the applause they deserved. Secretary of War Root reviewed the troops Wednesday night. Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles reviewed on Friday night, and Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt on Saturday night.

The exhibitions given during the week by the Regular and State forces were as follows:

Cavalry drill, music ride and rough and Cossack riding and hurdle jumping by Troop G, 3d Cav., U. S. A. Mounted platoon drill, including mechanical maneuvers, and Gatling gun drill by 2d Bat., N. G. N. Y.

Battle exercises, bayonet drill, etc., by U. S. Marines, and drill by U. S. Bluejackets. Rough riding and hurdle jumping, by the West Point Military Academy detachment. Mounted platoon drill, including mechanical maneuvers, artillery exercises, gate post driving, etc., by Light Battery M, 7th Art., U. S. A. Landing party and single stick and gun drill by 1st Division Naval Militia, N. G. N. Y., 1st and 2d Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y. Flag drill by the two corps united. Competition in telegraph pole climbing and mounted courier relay race.

In the silent drill of Troop G, 3d Cav., under Capt. F. A. Hardie, with sabres, every movement in the drill was made in response to the slight motions of the Captain's hand, without a word being spoken, and the evolutions, charges and countercharges were guided by the blast of a whistle. The West Point detachment galloped through their famous rough-riding drill, and Light Battery M, 7th U. S. Art., under Capt. M. M. McComb, appeared in a platoon drill and maneuvers in splendid form.

One of the best exhibitions of the week was a representation of an engagement in which the three branches of the service took part. It began with an attack on a detail of the 3d Cav. by an unseen enemy. As the cavalry retreated, firing in desultory style, they moved off, the infantry, a force from the 15th U. S. Inf., moved forward to the attack. They held the position until Light Battery M, 7th U. S. Art., brought up its guns and drove the enemy off. As the imaginary foe began to disperse, the cavalry charged them and completed the route.

One particularly good act of the 2d cavalrymen was the head-first dive over a horse. One trooper stands at the horse's side, the file charging in single line up to the other side and then going over head first. The trooper standing acts as the buffer, and, when well done, the jumper does not touch the horse at all. The battle exercises of the U. S. Marines and bluejackets, under Capt. McKelvey, was also a specially interesting and finely executed exhibition, and in fact all who appeared are entitled to the greatest credit.

The officers of the Regular service taking part were: Major Geo. A. Cornish, Lieut. H. Erickson and Lieut. G. A. Cooper, 15th U. S. Inf.; Major H. P. Kingsbury, Capt. F. H. Hardie and Lieut. G. Ordway, 3d U. S. Cav.; Capt. G. H. Sands, 5th Cav.; Capt. M. M. Macomb and Lieut. A. S. Conklin, 7th Art.; Capt. W. N. McKelvey, Lieut. Williams and Lieut. O. H. Rask, U. S. M. C.

The Executive Committee of the tournament were: Col. C. H. Luscomb, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Seiter, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Treadwell, Lieut.-Comdr. A. B. Fry, Capt. J. J. Dixon, Major S. E. Japha and Major David Wilson, of the New York National Guard.

Interest in the tournament increases each year, and it is a valuable object lesson to the public, the majority of whom get no other opportunity of witnessing the work of our Regular and State forces. It brings the military service more in touch with the people, and will consequently increase its popularity. The fact that the Secretary of War, the major general commanding the Army, the Governor of New York, and the major general commanding the Department of the East, all loaded down with public duties, attended the tournament, showed the interest in it among persons of high rank and its growing importance. The receipts this year show a substantial gain over the tournament of 1899.

EVANS ALE AND STOUT.

The antiquity and the worth of malt liquor—particular ale—is attested by history. Thus, for instance, when Queen Bess bewailed her "poor fleet" as compared with the invincible Armada, the valiant Drake bade her Majesty take courage and to allow his men a more liberal supply of beer. His knowledge of men and his faith in beer saved England.

Just now the habit of drinking ale seems to be growing in popularity in all countries, due no doubt to the fact that the objectionable features which were a part of ancient brewing methods have been overcome. Up to recent years it was impossible to get a perfectly sound ale that did not contain a quantity of sediment, formed by the deposit of yeast cells. If that sediment was in the least disturbed in handling the bottle the natural flavor and excellence of the product was nearly lost. During all the centuries of brewing these dregs were the plague of brewmasters, and comparatively no progress was made in overcoming the defects until Evans, the American brewer, with true American spirit, determined to overcome the obstacle and achieved success after years of research and experiments, and to-day the Evans product is the standard of the brewing industry of the world. To fully appreciate what the green fields of nature provide for man in the fragrant hops one must taste Evans' ale. The result is not only a revelation to old-time ale drinkers, but a source of delightful surprise to the uninitiated. For the betterment of the condition and happiness of the men in the service, liberal supplies of Evans' ale and stout should be kept at all posts, garrisons and stations. These brewings have been endorsed by eminent medical men and are used extensively in the marine hospital. The brewery has been located at Hudson, New York, for the past 114 years.

A JAPANESE YOUNG MAN.

Alfred E. Buck, United States Minister at Tokio, has informed the State Department that it has been officially announced that his Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince, is betrothed to Princess Sakado. The marriage will take place next May. The future Empress, Minister Buck says, belongs to the Fujiwara family, one of the most ancient and famous. She was educated at the School for Peers in Tokio, an institution conducted on Western ideas.

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MEDALS FOR THE SPANISH WAR.

At the regular meeting of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York, on March 27, the members of the society who participated in the Spanish-American war, numbering about 76, were presented with a medal and certificate awarded by the National Society at its annual congress held on April 30, 1899. After the presentation, compatriot Louis H. Cornish, editor of the "Spirit of '76" delivered a unique and attractively illustrated lecture on "The Manners and Customs of the Early New Englanders During Colonial Times," accompanied with old-time melodies. The lecture met with frequent applause. It was repeated at the same place before the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America on March 30.

Army folks in Puerto Rico are enjoying a quiet laugh at the expense of a certain officer, a captain stationed at San Juan, who recently made a trip over the military road to Ponce. In his party were his wife, a young son, two young ladies and a navy officer. Six horses were ordered at Coamo Springs for the entire party, but only three steeds could be procured. The captain therupon gallantly suggested that the navy officer, the son and one of the young ladies should make the trip, while he and his wife and the other young lady would remain at the hotel. The wife's face took on a look of consternation at the thought of transferring a navy officer more used to the quarter deck of a battleship to the poop deck of a Puerto Rico mustang. The jolly tar sympathized with this feeling and suggested that the army captain take his place. The latter proudly accepted the amendment and

mounted the mustang with a look that showed he intended to prove to his wife his ability to manage any description of land craft. He insisted upon mounting the most spirited animal in the lot with a fine disdain for consequences. The cavalcade had not been long gone when a great noise of the clanking of horses' feet was heard, and when the hotel party rushed out they saw the gallant captain, the rough rider, returning leading a dejected-looking pony. The saddle was gone, the captain was limping and his young son and the young lady were following in his wake, weeping among other things, the San Juan "News" cruelly says, a smile of amusement. The captain had been unceremoniously bucked off the little pony and was returning to his wife covered with subsoil from a Puerto Rican road. There is now a wager on between the captain and the navy officer that the latter can not only ride the deck of a ship better than the captain but can navigate anything that travels on four legs more gracefully and with a greater assurance of personal security.

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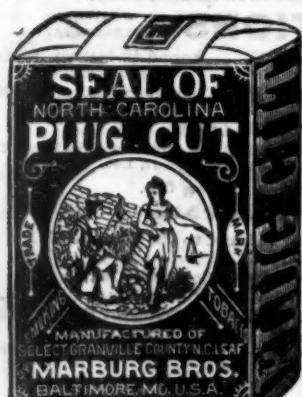
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